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VOL XX NO 168 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Liberal Non-Co-operation Is Justified

"CONGRESS ALONE CAN DELIVER GOODS"

SIR ABDUR RAHIM ON CRUSHING OF POLITICAL LIFE BY ORDINANCES

The decision of the Liberals and other Round Table Conference delegates not to offer any further co-operation to the R. T. C. Consultative Committees has been hailed with satisfaction by Sir Abdur Rahim, the leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly.

UNDISPUTED FACT.

Sir Abdur Rahim maintains that there is no denying the fact that Congress is the only one organised political body in the country and it alone "can deliver the goods."

He warns the Liberals not to lean too much on the Princes for Federal Scheme as they have endorsed the ordinance raj that "is designed to destroy whatever political freedom the people hitherto enjoyed."

SIMLA, July 13.

(From Our Own Correspondent

"That Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Joshi were fully justified in resigning their seats on the Consultative Committee, I have no doubt whatever", declared Sir Abdur Rahim, Leader of the Independent Party in the course of a press interview this morning.

He said, the Liberals at their meeting in Bombay have resolved not to participate in any further constitutional deliberations unless the R. T. C. principle is fully revised. If by that principle, it is meant that the main constitutional and political issues should not be taken to be settled excepting in so far as they are agreed upon by representatives of political parties both of India and of England, they are undoubtedly right in insisting upon it. But can we honestly deny that the R. T. C. has failed to realise this objective?

"CONGRESS ALONE CAN DELIVER THE GOODS"

British opinion in England as well as in India has always insisted that there is only one organised political body in this country namely the Congress and that Congress alone, to use the characteristically English phrase "can deliver the goods". Apparently, the Liberals were impressed by this fact and that was why Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar played the role of "peace-makers" with such earnestness. They induced Mahatma Gandhi to walk into the British parlour but he found the atmosphere too unconvenial and ran away.

ORDINANCES HAVE KILLED POLITICAL LIFE.

The net outcome of their peace efforts however, unintentional, has been a series of sweeping ordinances designed not only to crush the Congress and all that it stands for good or bad, but to destroy whatever political freedom the people of India have hitherto enjoyed by placing all forms of political expression and activity at the unquestioned discretion of the Executive down to its subordinate officials.

BAD PROPS TO LEAN UPON

Sir Abdur Rahim reminds the Liberals that the Princes on whom they were banking for Federal support had all endorsed the ordinances which approximate to the method of government by Princes. He further observes, "Can there be any doubt that the Indian side of the R. T. C. has degenerated into a multiplication of all sorts of conflicting "interests" and has become a happy hunting ground for seekers of patronage?

NO MORE NOMINATION

The Liberals would be better advised if they even now took care not to lose the substance in pursuit of shadow and saw to it that only Indian politicians of ability and experience were called in to collaborate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee in settling by mutual give and take all those concrete constitutional and political problems which still await solution. Surely, the Liberals cannot think that the best way of securing Indian representation is through "nomination" by the Government.

TARIFF BARGAINS WITH EMPIRE

India Should Resist Them, Says Sarkar

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Mr. N.R. Sarkar, President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce commenting on the Ottawa Conference Agenda, says:

"On purely theoretical grounds, the Empire tariff preferences may be worth considering. But a careful examination has convinced me that India would have to give more than she can take. India's export trade is vulnerable. She cannot provoke retaliation from the good customers like Japan, United States and Germany."

Mr. Sarkar concludes that the self-respect of India does not permit her to enter into tariff bargains with the Empire and any attempt to force them upon India should be resisted.

BENTHAL'S VIEW.

In a statement to the Associated Press, commenting on the Ottawa Conference Agenda, Mr E.C. Benthall, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, states:—

"The agenda for the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa appears to cover on broad lines the whole field of the inter-Imperial economic relations. It wisely sets down principles as being the first items to be agreed upon and leaves the actual negotiations of trade agreements until the last.

With regard to monetary and financial questions coming before the Conference, there can be no question of 'desirability' of restoring the price level and if the delegates can reach a definite agreement on the principles of financial and economic policy it will be another step towards the restoration of the international confidence."—A.P.

HOARE UNREPENTANT

Says In Ultimate Resort Parliament Must Decide Government Proposals

LONDON, July 13.

The question of Indian situation was raised in the House of Commons before its adjournment.

Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that two over-riding factors were the necessity to speed up constitutional situation and that in the ultimate resort Parliament must decide on the Government proposals.

He added that Government was very anxious to have continued the co-operation of Indians on the Consultative Committee. There would be consultation between the individual Indians during the Summer and Autumn and he would be glad to hear such suggestions which would improve on his recent proposals to speed up the procedure.—Reuter.

Viceroy Will Put An End To Impasse

LANSBURY'S HOPES

LONDON, July 13.

Interviewed by Reuter after debate in the Commons Mr. Lansbury emphasised that the Labour Party could not co-operate with Government while the present policy remained. He hoped that even at this late hour and despite the declaration that had been made the Viceroy, who in the past was looked up to as one of the most liberal-minded governors who ever served India, would take action to put an end to the present impasse by arranging to meet Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues and discuss the whole situation.—Reuter.

Rt. Hon. F. G. Kelleway

BOMBAY, July 13.

Rt. Hon. Frederick George Kelleway, Managing Director, Imperial and International Communications, Limited, who underwent a serious operation in London last week is making satisfactory progress.—A. P.

INDUS FLOOD SUBSIDES

Thirty Feet Rise At Bunji

SIMLA, July 13.

A telegram received from the Resident in Kashmir last evening stated: "To-day before subsiding the Indus at Bunji rose thirty feet above normal. Telegraphic communication with Chilas is broken."

Andther telegram received from the Resident in Kashmir after midnight stated: "Water has fallen five feet more". A. P

(Earlier News on Page 12.)

LOTHIAN'S TRIBUTE TO ANGLO-INDIANS

LONDON July 13.

Speaking at luncheon at Anglo-Indian Association, London, Lord Lothian paid a tribute to the Anglo-Indian community who, he said had presented best thought-out and best documented rase among the Indian communities He added that it had made tremendous contribution to Indian history, had built up public services and was India's second-line of defence to-day.—Reuter.

OTTAWA BOUND

Delegates In High Spirits At Waterloo Station

LONDON, July 13.

"Ottawa" was the label on the mountains of luggage at Waterloo Station through which threaded delegates and numerous staffs, British South African, Indian and South Rhodesian, to embark for Canada on the "Empress of Britain" at Southampton.

With the exception of Mr. MacDonald, who is resting under doctor's orders, practically the whole of the British Cabinet was on the platform to give a send-off to the six colleagues, namely Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Hailsham, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Gilmour and Mayor Cunliffe-Lister (Mr. Thomas joins party at Southampton).

The train was duplicated to accommodate the huge party.

Everybody was in high spirits. Mr. Baldwin in a parting interview to Reuter remarked, "This is a very great occasion indeed the vast opportunity will be grasped".—Reuter.

REVOLT IN SAO PAULO STATE

Troops Marching Against Insurgents

LONDON, July 13.

BUENOS AIRES.—Revolt has broken out in Sao Paulo State against Tardiness of Central Government in restoring constitutional Government. The rebels have made big for support of the neighbouring States but Government claim that it is an isolated disturbance.

Troops are massing and marching against the insurgents.—Reuter.

FRANCO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION

Sir John Simon On Lausanne Result

LONDON, July 13.

Important Franco-British co-operation arising from Lausanne is "now taking shape" announced Sir John Simon in the Commons this afternoon.

He stated that in conformity with Lausanne principle that the European countries should henceforth look forward and not behind Franco-British Governments had decided firstly, to exchange views with complete candour on any questions like those treated at Lausanne that may affect Europe, hoping that other Governments will participate; secondly to work together and with other delegations at Geneva to find solution for disarmament; thirdly, to co-operate in careful and practical preparation for world economic conference, and fourthly pending later conclusion of Franco-British commercial treaty that they should avoid discriminating against each other.

Sir John Simon emphasised that the second point should not prejudice British co-operation with United States towards disarmament.

"I am going back to Geneva to help to work out principles of Hoover's proposal."

Sir John Simon stated that he had already invited Germany, Italy and Belgium to associate themselves with this declaration.—Reuter.

DEMOLITION OF KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN'S RESIDENCE

Newspaper Correspondent Fined For False News

LAHORE, July 13.

Mr. P. Dutt, a newspaper correspondent, Lahore, was fined to-day by Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, Rs. 50/- or one month's simple imprisonment in each of the two cases arising out of the publication of alleged false news, one reporting the demolition of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's house and the other of beating at Rohtak of Congress volunteers in custody.—A. P.

GENTLEMEN VERSUS PLAYERS

Hammond Scores 110 Runs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 13.

The match between Gentlemen and Players commenced at Lord's to-day in dull weather, the attendance numbering 3000. The wicket was good.

Hobbs won the toss and elected to bat, opening the innings with Sutcliffe. When the total was 3: however Hobbs was dismissed by Allen when he had scored 24 (32 1|24).

Twenty-seven runs later Sutcliffe who was joined by Woolley was sent back through a catch by Allen off Wyatt, his individual score being 59|2|16).

Hammond filled the vacancy but ten runs later the third wicket fell, Woolley being caught by Hazelrigg off Peebles for a score of eighteen, (69|3|18). Hendren came fourth but after a brief spell at the wicket went back clean bowled by Allom for ten. (98|4|10).

Paynter now joined Hammond and the pair remained unbeaten till lunch time when total wa for four.

SCORES:

AFTER LUNCH.

The Players resumed their innings after lunch and carried the score to 256 for the loss of 8 wickets when play was stopped on account of bad light. Hammond who had scored 110 was the first to be dismissed from the re-start of the play being caught by Peebles off Allen (212|5|110). He had batted for two and a quarter hours and hit one six and 12 4's.

ALLEN'S VICTIMS.

Larwood replaced him, but before he scored a single, was caught by Levett off the same bowler (212|6|0).

Tate came next, but after scoring only 3 runs, gave Allen his 3rd wicket after the lunch (225|-7|3). Paynter was Allen's next victim when he had scored 45 (239-8|45).

Voce and Duckworth were batting with 14 and 4 respectively when play was stopped on account of bad light, the total being 256 for 8.

VOCE-DUCKWORTH PARTNERSHIP BROKEN.

When play was continued Vice Duckworth partnership was broken up by Allen almost immediately, Allom holding Duckworth out for 1 (257|9|4).

Freeman brought up the tail and was concerned with Voce in the last wicket stand, which produced 44 runs in 30 minutes Freeman's share being 31 runs. Voce was not-out with 26. Freeman who was bowled by Wyatt hit seven 4's which included four 4's off Brown in one over.

GENTLEMEN'S FIRST VENTURE

The Gentlemen opened their first innings through Wyatt and Hazelrigg. When only 11 runs were scored Wyatt was caught out by Hammond at first off Tate after scoring 5 runs. "Duleep" joined Hazelrigg and the pair was batting when the stumps were drawn for the day. Hazelrigg had scored 12 runs and Duleep nil. The total was 17 for 1 wicket.

Scores:—

PLAYERS I INNINGS.	
Hobbs (Captain) b Allen	24
Sutcliffe c Allen b Wyatt	16
Woolley c Hazelrigg b Peebles	18
Hammond c Peebles, b Allen	110
Paynter b Allen	45
Larwood c Levett, b Allen	0
Tate b Allen	3
Hendren b Allom	10
Voce (not out)	26
Duckworth c Allom, b Allen	4
Freeman b Wyatt	31
Extras	14
Total	301

GENTLEMEN—(1ST INNINGS).	
Wyatt c Hammond, b Tate	5
Habelrigg (batting)	12
"Duleep" (batting)	0
Extras	0
Total (for 1 wicket)	17

—Reuter.

Lady Corporator In Sedition Trial

THREE OTHER YOUNG LABOUR LEADERS PROSECUTED

"MAY DAY" CELEBRATION SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Miss Maniben Kara, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and three other labour leaders, who were described by the Public Prosecutor as "communists of Bombay belonging to the group of Mr. M. N. Roy" appeared in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate today to answer charges of sedition and attempting to stir up class hatred in respect of the speeches they delivered on "May Day". The court room was crowded.

The other accused are: Dr. M. R. Shetty, Messrs. Charles Mascarenhas and Abdul Majid.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, counsel for the first accused, applied for a postponement of the case against Miss Kara and the prosecution not objecting the case was adjourned to July 27.

The case against Dr. M. R. Shetty was then taken up. Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Advocate defended the accused.

CHARGES

Mr. Walker, Puplic Prosecutor, in opening the case said that the accused was charged under Section 124-A for attempting to bring the Government into hatred and under Section 153-A of the I.P.C. for attempting to stir up class hatred.

On May - this year labour groups in Bombay celebrated the May Day and held various meetings in different parts of the city. The accused addressed a meeting held that evening at Dongri maidan. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Girni Kamgar Union, the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, the Tramwaymen's Union and several other labour organisations being a joint meeting of all the labour parties in Bombay.

COMMUNISTS.

According to Mr. Walker there were in Bombay various Communist groups and Dr. Shetty as well as the other accused were Communists belonging to the group of Mr. M. N. Roy. The meeting was advertised by means of leaflets and attracted about 600 people. Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhary who was to preside at the meeting arrived late and Miss Maniben Kara took the chair. The accused made a speech in support of the first resolution which was held offensive.

Magistrate: What degree does the accused hold.

Accused: I am an L.C.P.S.

Mr. Walker: I understand that he is not practising as a doctor, but confines his activities to organising Labour Union.

Accused: It is not true that am not practising as a doctor.

Continuing the Public Prosecutor stated that the meeting passed six resolutions. The first declared that complete independence was the goal of the working class movement. Among the other resolutions were: approving a general strike on the G. I. P. Railway, expressing full support to Soviet Russia against any capitalistic design and condemning the severe sentence passed on Mr. M. N. Roy.

"More or less all the resolutions were of a revolutionary character", commented Mr. Walker.

WORKERS' RAJ

The Public prosecutor proceeding read the speech delivered by the accused in which the speaker said how long was India to be denied freedom and commented "Loot is going on in India." The speaker then attacked imperialism and remarked: "Big bankers of England by forming big syndicates carry on the administration. These people rob the labourers of England and suck their blood. In the same way they are carrying on administration in India. They suck the blood of labourers and put them down by exercising zoolium." The speaker went on to suggest that workers and peasants must unite and establish their "raj" by fighting against capitalists and imperialism.

"The reference to imperialism, I suggest, is reference to the Government" remarked Mr. Walker. He pointed further passages in the speech the implication of which he said was that workers were fired upon by the police without any reason at all. The accused further suggested that there wereworkers among the po-

(Continued on page 5).

"SLOGANS OF SWARAJ" COMPETITION

(See Page 10)

ATTEMPT ON CAPT. LAMBERT

Assailant's Confession

LAHORE, July 13.

Private R. Mortin of the East Surrey regiment has been committed to sessions under Section 307 I.P.C. by Mr. F. Meehan, Cantonment Magistrate, for alleged attempt to murder Captain Lambert, I.M.S., in charge of British Military Hospital in the small hours of the morning on April 30 last.

It will be remembered that Captain got several injuries on his head and lost his right eye and had to be sent home under medical advice.

"IN DRUNKEN STATE"

The accused in his re-trial confessional statement which was read out in the court to-day admitted having assaulted Capt. Lambert with a spanner. The accused said that he was in a state of drunkenness. He took Capt. Lambert as the N.C.O. of his regiment against whom he had a grudge. He regretted when he found that he had struck Capt. Lambert instead.—A. P.

Motor Buses Collide Near Ratnagiri

PASSENGERS' ESCAPE SERIOUS INJURIES

RATNAGIRI, July 13.

Two half-ton passenger buses coming from the opposite directions collided at mile 16 on the Ratnagiri-Chiplun Road. On receipt of the news of this collision, the station police officer and the Vice-President of the District Motor Association, at once drove to the scene of the accident, and arranged to bring all the passengers to Ratnagiri late last night. Luckily, there was no serious injury to any of the passengers, but the buses are reported to have been seriously damaged.—A.P.

Rain Washes Out India v. Sunderland Match

LONDON, July 13.

There was no play to-day in two-day match between All-India and Durham at Sunderland on account of rain.—Reuter.

OOTACAMUND, July 13.

The Secretariat Offices closed here this afternoon and are reopening at Madras on July 18.—A. P.

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A 7538

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WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS of any nationality for selling our high class Swadeshi Cigarettes (Liberty Cork-tipped) on salary and commission. Apply personally between 4 & 6 to NATIONAL CIGARETTES AGENCIES, Kanji Natha Building (2nd Floor) adjoining Share Market.
A 5239

WANTED—CANDIDATES for A.M.I.E., Sub-Engineer, and Overseer Classes. ONE POST GUARANTEED. Prospectus free from S. A. Haidar, B.Sc. Engg. Hons. (Glas.) Managing Director, HEWETT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow
A R 7570

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1 LBS. BASKET post. 1st variety. Table apples, Pears Plums. Green almonds, Walnuts, 78 ORIENTAL KASHMIR ORCHARDS, Srinagar, Kashmir.
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R7539

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT. 1913.

AND

In the matter of the C. P. CEMENT COMPANY. LIMITED.

The C. P. CEMENT COMPANY. LIMITED, having its Registered Office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay. Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature. Bombay on the 8th day of July, 1932. for confirming the Reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 75,50,000 divided into 7,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 65,50,000 divided into 6,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 12th day of August, 1932.

Any Creditor or shareholder of the Company, desiring to oppose the making of an order for the Reduction of the Capital of the Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the petition will be furnished to any Creditor or shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of July. 1932.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
5224

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1487 of 1931.

JUSSUBHAI HASSAMBHAI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Ville Parle, Bombay Suburban District. ..... Plaintiff

versus.

HUSSONALLY ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, doing business at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) HAJI MAHOMED ALI MAHOMED, also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, doing business at Chakla Street. outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

and

HASSANALLY ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, doing business at Khadak. outside the Fort of Bombay.

.. Plaintiff to the Counter Claim.

versus.

(1.) JUSSUBHAI HASSAMBHAI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Ville Parle, Bombay Suburban District, (2) HAJI MAHOMED ALI MAHOMED, also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business at Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and (3) ALI-MAHOMED MANJI & CO., a firm carrying on business at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants to the Counterclaim.

and

HIRJIBHAI HORMUSJI WADIA, Court Receiver, having his Office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. .... Applicant.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above suit on the 26th day of November, 1931, it was ordered inter alia that the 2nd defendant Haji Mahomed Ali Mahomed do deliver up vacant and peaceable possession of the portions of the premises in his occupation in the immoveable property described in the schedule of the said order to the applicant and Receiver unless he agrees to pay reasonable compensation for occupation thereof to be fixed by the said Receiver.

AND WHEREAS by a Writ of possession under Order XXI, Rule 35 and 36, dated the 30th day of March, 1932, the following movable properly, namely No. 1 Godown:—One large Stock of Cups and Saucers. No. 2 Godown:—One large Stock of Cups, Saucers, 4 Basins and etc., was attached.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of movable property, dated the 10th day of June, 1932, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the auction rooms of Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji & Co., Auctioneers, Meadows Street, Fort, the aforesaid movable property towards the satisfaction of the said order, Costs of execution and costs of this writ together with Sheriff's poundage and his other fees.

The price of the bid to be paid for at the time of Sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Applicant's Attorneys, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1932.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
5231

Public Notices

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Friday, the 1st July, 1932, to Friday, the 15th July, 1932. both days inclusive.

Bombay, the 18th May, 1932.

OSBORNE A. SMITH
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.
5025

Public Notices

NOTICE

A SPECIAL CONVOCATION to confer Degrees on the Graduates of 1932 who wish to proceed to Europe for further studies, will be held on THURSDAY, the 28th July, 1932, at 8-30 A.M. in the Rampur Hamid Hall. The fees for taking Degrees in the Convocation are:—

Masters' Degree Rs. 10.
Bachelors' Degree Rs. 5.
Hire of Gown and Hood Rs. 4.

Graduates wishing to take their Degrees must be present in person and should apply to the undersigned by the 26th July at the latest.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 11-7-32.
5223

RE. TEL. 24639

THE CORRECT TELEPHONE NO. OF BATLIBOI & CO. Machinery and Hardware Merchants, Nagdevi Cross Lane, is 24639 and NOT 21944 as printed in the current directory.
5198

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BACKBAY BARON'S DOUBTS

Franchise Problems In India

LONDON, July 12.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Lloyd Backbay Baron) asked, firstly, whether the Indian Franchise Committee was reassembling in London when the communal question was settled in order that the necessary changes in their report might be made and the gaps filled in;

Secondly, whether Government agreed that secret voting could be secured by means of coloured boxes;

Thirdly, whether Government agreed to the creation of special labour constituencies and Trades Union constituencies whilst providing no constituency for agricultural labour; and

Fourthly, whether there was precedent in any country for reserving seats for women.

Lord Lothian (under-Secretary for India) was unable to reply to the first question, but said that Government was considering the matter. As regards the second question he said that Government could not, in advance of the decisions to be taken in due course, express its opinions on isolated proposals of the committee's report.

Lord Banbury interpolated that if the voters to be enfranchised could not put a mark on a paper, it did not seem a very good omen for the future of India. Colours he said destroyed secrecy.

Lord Lothian referred him to the appendix to the committee's report.

As regards the third question Lord Lothian said that, concerning the principle of reservation of seats for special interests, it was familiar under the present constitution.

Replying to the last question he said he was unaware of any precedent, but Government must reserve its judgment till it considered the problems as a whole. —Reuter.

DEATH OF THOMAS BATA

Uncrowned King Of Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, July 12.

Mr. Thomas Bata, whose meteoric rise to wealth and international fame is a feature of post-war commerce, has been killed in an aeroplane crash. Mr. Bata adopted Ford methods in the manufacture of footwear and claimed to be the world's largest. his shoe factory in Czechoslovakia, which controlled over 2,000 retail shops.

In view of the disastrous repercussions on the recent deaths of prominent financiers Prague is aghast at learning his death in an aircrash. Mr. Thomas Bata was the uncrowned king of Czechoslovakia. Anxiety was allayed when it was officially announced that no investor or worker in the Bata Companies need have the least anxiety and that the moneys invested were carefully held in securities in the care of reliable banks and would be paid out on application.

Many flags in the city are at halfmast. Mr. Bata owned eleven aeroplanes for the use of himself and his staff. It is stated that his death does not affect the plans to establish a large Bata factory near London—Reuter.

ATTACK ON A TITLE-HOLDER

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

A Fyzabad message says that Khan Saheb Syed Afzal Hussain, an advocate and President of the Anti-Anarchist League and Secretary of the Constitutionalist League, was struck by a lathi on his head while he was sitting in front of his office yesterday evening. The blow caused a severe fracture of the skull and the Khan Saheb was taken to the hospital.

It is stated that he had been warned through anonymous letters not to work against the Congress.—A. P.

Faridpur—The Special Tribunal has sentenced Jogneswardas (see Faridpur message of June 24) to transportation for life, Anukul Chatterjee to ten years and Jogeschakravarty to five years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 394 I.P.C. No separate sentence was awarded under Sections 326 and 19-F of Arms Act. The case arose out of an attempted mail robbery at Angaria on May 17—A. P.

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Greta Garbo: The Mysterious "Star"

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF HER CAREER

Gossip has once again given Greta Garbo a lover—and once again Greta Garbo has denied gossip. The most mysterious and intriguing personality in filmland, Garbo has been betrothed by rumour to a legion of ardent wooers, followed across the world by love-sick men—and always has she remained alone in her secret life.

Garbo's fame floats in eddies of mystery; the whos, the whys, and the wherefores of her life remain unanswered, and the public interest in her continues to grow. Here, by one who knows her, is an intimate study of the real woman behind the make-up of stardom.

Across the panorama of the film world—a pageant abounding in vivid, spectacular personalities—one colourful figure stands out supreme, aloof, disdainful, a woman about whom the world knows next to nothing, yet whose every word—when she choses to speak—is flashed simultaneously to every land, a woman whose chance choice of a hat or a pair of shoes sets a fashion a million women will follow.

She is a twenty-six-year old Swedish girl, whose real name is Greta Gustagson, now known by a name so famous hat its prefixes have been discarded for the bare, laconic—Garbo.

IS SHE SO SHY?

What is the truth about this girl who has captured the imagination of millions and who is, today the most-talked-of woman of the films? Is she really so inaccessible as she has been painted?

When Garbo arrived in Hollywood she entered the studios as make-weight to the Continental film producer, Mauritz Stiller. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor Company wanted Stiller to direct for them; he, in turn, insisted on their engaging his 'portegee,' Greta Garbo. She was nothing like the popular conception of a film star then. She made her first appearance in the M.G.M. studios with her long neck huddled in the collar of a commonplace coat. Her natural shyness was intensified by the fact that she could not speak English, let alone the jargon which passed for it in the studios.

After a few dragging weeks she started work in "The Torrent" a picture Stiller was to direct, but Louis B. Mayer, in charge of production, decided that her three-year contract was unsatisfactory from a business point and insisted if he was to spend money on "putting her over" as a star, the risk would not be justified unless he had a call on her services for five years.

MONTHS OF IDLENESS

Greta was dubious about the wisdom of this. She wanted to see how she came out of the ordeal of her first American film. Perhaps, even more important, she was homesick. Whatever the real reason, her attitude was aggravated when, half-way through the film, Stiller, whom she looked upon as the man who had taught her all she knew and who had guided her career up to that point, was superseded by another producer.

Then, during the last weeks on "The Torrent," news came that her sister had died. It was the last straw. There was only one thing to do—work, morning, noon, and night and try to forget her troubles. And so "The Torrent" was finished and her appearance was acclaimed by thousands of cinema audiences.

Her next picture was "The Temptress," in which she was to play the vamp. Garbo did not like the idea, and rumours crept into the press that she was obstinate and difficult to handle. For seven months she did no work and received no salary, and it was not until a business manager appeared on the scene that matters were straightened out. Garbo went back and made "The Temptress," followed by "Flesh and the Devil," but by this time her chilling "I tank I go home" whenever things went awry was indelibly written in the film industry's chronicles.

Her reputation was made, and the world clamoured for news about the new mysterious star, but there was little informaion to be gleaned about her.

BEATEN BY RUMOUR

She did not like meeting people; newspaper men annoyed her. She retired into her shell and has seldom emerged since. She walks alone, huddled in a heavy tweed coat, her hands thrust deep in capacious pockets, flat-heeled shoes on her feet, and the inevitable beret pulled back on her head. Sometimes she patronizes the cheap Los Angeles cinemas, unrecognised. When she is in a lighter mood she suddenly appears at an amusement park, enjoys a ride on the scenic railway, and disappears.

Trying to obtain stories about her has become an obsession. News agencies even arranged for writers in the guise of servants to invade her household and supply intimate news and gossip about her. They were unmasked and now only trusted servants are employed. When she went to New York, the reporters determined to show their Hollywood brothers how to make a film star talk. They followed her everywhere, even walked beside her in Central Park bombarding her with questions, all of which she ignored. They were beaten in the end, not so much by the silence but by a rumour that got abroad that the woman they were besieging was not Garbo at all but her double!

On her way through Chicago one young newspaperman claimed to have interviewed her. His "copy" read, simply, "Don't annoy me!"

So her silence has become a sister legend to her "I tank I go home." The American press content themselves with being facetious about her. They have called her "The Great White Silence" and "The World's Swede-Heart," but their irony cannot shake her from her pedestal.

Because of her silence and air of mystery there always will be rumours about her.

There was the story that she had left her heart behind in Sweden, that she had loved and been loved by a wealthy manufacturer's son in her native town, but the match had been forbidden by the father.

BITTER-SWEET FAREWELLS

Gossip writers have it that on the eve of her departure for Hollywood she met her sweetheart for the last time. They depict Stockholm enveloped in fog and, owing to a gale, with its overhead electric cables broken and the city in darkness. Against the background, Garbo is supposed to have gone out and met her secret lover. Sometimes when she walks alone in the lashing rain and the darkness she thinks of the bitter-sweet farewells of that night.

A colourful story which may or may not be true. But the Garbo herself has said, "I love no one."

Bit by bit Garbo's early life has been pieced together. She lived, as a child, in a high block of flats on the poorer side of Stockholm. Her father, a business man, died when she was fourteen, and she had to seek a job, not, as it has been asserted, lathering men's faces in a barber's saloon. Certainly, when she was a child she formed a friendship with a neighbouring barber and occasionally "helped" him to lather customers, and received a few pennies for her trouble, but actually her first job was as an assistant in a department store.

This was followed by a spare-time engagements with another film company specializing in farces. Her first "real" film was called "Erik" the Tramp". Once she appeared as a bathing beauty.

She longed for the theatre and won a scholarship at the Stockholm Dramatic School, and appeared as "a pupil under contract" She signed her contract in February, 1924. It was annulled the following month, for Stiller wanted her for film. It was Stiller, too, who shortened her name from Gustafson to Garbo, because he said the former was too long to bill outside a cinema.

For Stiller she appeared in "The Atonement of Gosta Berling," which became famous all over the Continent. Followed a part in a film produced in Constantinople, but never completed; an engagement in Berlin, and, finally, her departure with Stiller or Hollywood.

HER SECRET SOLVED

That is her brief life-story, or rather, all that is known, yet it is enough to go upon to solve her secret.

Is she cold, hard, and heartless by nature? Hardly for her success on the screen is due to qualities entirely the reverse.

No—I should summarize Garbo's outlook as "I want to act because I like it; it is my work. I want to earn money because I enjoy what money brings, but my private life is nothing to do with anyone but my self. When I am on the screen I am an imaginary character, why probe below to discover the real person behind the make believe? So long as I act well, what else really matters?"

It is very simple, so simple that most of us overlook the truth in seeking the publicity stunt.

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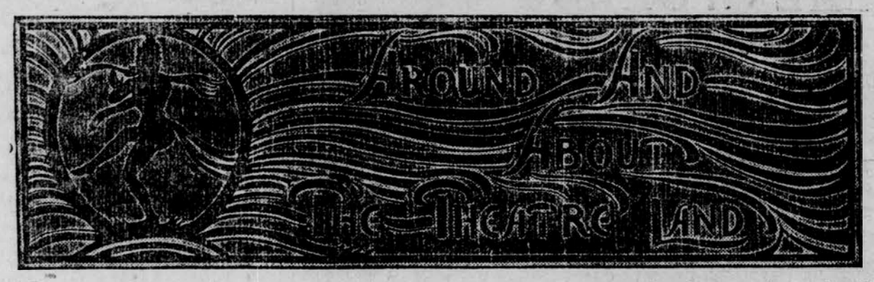

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

ART AND DISTINCTION END WHERE IMITATION BEGINS

Mr. Clive Brook, the well-known screen star on his return from his recent visit to England has compared and contrasted the screen conditions in England and America. Incidentally, he mentions what he thinks should be the right themes for the screen and the right attitude of the player towards those themes.

* * * *

He recognises that the screen industry has reached "a more adult era." There was a time, no doubt, in the earlier phases of the industry people who "through a freak of fate, were suddenly lifted from some obscure and questionable state to starry heights could not resist the temptation to pose and stout."

* * * *

The only vital thing that concerns a conscientious player is, he adds, to give a thoughtful interpretation of the role he enacts. In short, to treat the great movie going public as an intelligent body—an audience capable of understanding and appreciation." Once the player begins he concludes, "to play down to our audience" he is "done for." Probably the Indian screen player does not take such a catastrophic view of the affair. Judged by his achievements, he does not, as a rule, think it necessary to visualise an audience "capable of understanding and appreciation."

* * * *

Mr. Brook deplores, of course, the mental attitude of the producers who offer "good" stories for dramatic interpretation "regardless of whether I was inclined to appear in such a story." Talkies have, however, inaugurated however, "a more adult era of film entertainment. The cinema so to speak has grown up. "Sephistication can be applied to people who dont pay income tax. It can indicate an adult approach to stories about characters who ride in tubes and subways rather than motor-cars, who are inarticulate rather than witty." He prefers to do a picture about such a person. Such a person is, however, not the vague with either the Indian players or producer. He is miles away from the cameraman.

* * * *

Mr. Brook further investigates what he calls the "British system" of production. One of its "primary difficulty" has been that they are "simply putting films together without regard to English atmosphere." English films lacks, he points out with apt force, "nationalism". They are neither characteristic nor typical. On the other hand there is little chance for mistake about its place of origin when one witness say, a Russian, German, or French film. British films are, he believes, "for the most part, imitations of something else."

* * * *

Similarly, the Indian films are, for the most part, "imitations of something else." Neither the producers nor the players have yet realised the significance of the truth that art and distinction and where imitation begins. Otherwise, we should long ago have forsaken the "Oriental" sets furniture and atmosphere as well as the mode and mannerisms borrowed indiscriminately and wholesale from abroad. From the "pose and strut" of the screen star to the grotesque number and variety of vases and flower pots or the craz columns which constitute the "atmosphere" we seldom relieve the film goer who is assumed to be without appreciation and certainly without understanding.

AT A HOLLYWOOD STUDIO

"Grand Hotel" In The Making

FAMOUS STARS AT WORK

They say that, if you stand long enough on the sidewalks of the Rue de la Paix or at the corner of Forty-Second Street and Broadway or somewhere near the place where Hollywood Boulevard crosses Vine Street, you will eventually see all the world's most famous people, (writes the Hollywood correspondent of the "Hindu").

That may be true but there was one place which, during its brief existence, completely outshone those other spots in the matter of visible celebrities. That was the lobby of the Grand Hotel, built on a Sound Stage in the little California town of Culver City. During one hour's stay in that fascinating place I saw more famous faces than most people could glimpse in five years of standing and waiting at the cross roads of Paris, New York or Hollywood. You didn't have to wait to see them. There they were, right in front of you, all together at one time. And they weren't dressed up and on parade as they are at gala premiers or in other public places. They were just themselves, in their working clothes, far away from the curious eyes of their "public."

WHERE THE PROPHETS FAILED.

When Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer announced some time ago that it was going to make a picture called "Grand Hotel", which had been both a best selling novel and a "standing-room-only" play, with a cast which staggered even sensation-hardened Hollywood, a storm of rumours and dire prophecies arose. The almighty "they", who know everything, said that the picture would never be finished, that the stars would never work together, that no human director could handle a group of such fiery temperaments, that it was practically finished before it was even begun.

But once again "they" were wrong. The stars did work together in peace and harmony. The Director did handle the 'temperaments.' The picture was started and finished. And all went smoothly and brilliantly in the Grand Hotel.

There they all were gathered together under one roof, that day when I went down to spend my hour in the black and gold and scarlet splendour of the hotel's lobby. Everywhere I turned, I bumped into celebrities. Even the bit players and most of the extras were well-known stage and screen personalities. And, in the centre of everything, rushing around in a shapeless yellow sweater and pale gray trousers, was Edmund Goulding, the erratic, tempestuous Irishman who had been chosen for the supposedly impossible task of directing seven stars and seventy odd-featured players.

HOW THE SET WAS ASSEMBLED AND SOUND-STAGED.

The lobby, itself, regardless of its distinguished guests, was worth the trip to Culver City. Cedric Gippons, who designed it, had rolled all hotel lobbies of the world into one and set that one down on two connecting sound stages. The only thing which gave it any location on the map was the use of German words as signs on the walls, pointing the way to telephone booths and dining rooms and such places. But there are many German-speaking countries and Germany itself, is a large place, so the Grand Hotel might have been located almost anywhere on the continent.

The people, dozens and dozens of them, strolling around the desk and the flower and magazine shops, sitting in the low leather chairs in the shadows of the fluted black and scarlet pillars, drinking coffee and liquors on the ultra-modern mezzanine, carried out that feeling of cosmopolitanism and "anywhereness." Recruited from all corners of Hollywood and its foreign colonies, they represented every part of the world. It was evidently that indefinite hour between tea and dinner, because every kind of costume was in evidence. There were lovely ladies in trailing evening gowns and equally lovely ladies in late afternoon frocks and soft furs. Distinguished gentlemen were everywhere, standing in gripps, walking about in aloof loneliness or parading with one of the lovely ladies.

THE "STARS" AT WORK.

But all the vast lobby, all the human beings, all the fluted pillars and million candle powered lamps were centred about a handful of men and women, working together and sharing honors for the first time in their screen careers. Suddenly, as I sat quietly in a corner of a curving stair-way, sitting there because the cameras were pointed in the opposite direction and it was the safest place to be, I thought of childhood days and three-ringed circuses. Everyone remembers the agony of trying to decide which way to look because you knew that by concentrating on one spot you were surely missing something thrillingly interesting in another place. The only thing to do was just to let your eyes go round and round until you began to feel dizzy. That's the way I felt during that entire hour.

It was between scenes when I arrived. The hotel's guests were resting and reading, playing bridge and gossipping. The bright yellow sweater of Mr. Goulding was darting here and there, arranging camera set-ups, discussing things with his cohorts. The lobby was relaxed, but ready to spring back into tense and instant life.

Suddenly some electric current shot through the crowd. There was a faint rustle, but no perceptible noise or movement. Eyes don't make any sound when they move and hushed voices make silence all the more still Everyone was acutely aware that something important was happening.

It was: Garbo was standing on the top step of the stairway which led from the mezzanine down into the lobby, standing there in a mink coat over a violet velvet gown. On her feet were braided house slippers of jade green and her blonde hair, bobbed to a waved shoulder length, was uncovered. Followed by a coloured maid and by Billie, her blonde secretary and hairdresser, she went down the steps, walking with a queer little, half-skipping step.

In the centre of the lobby, she paused at the round desk, its polished wood and glass and silver gleaming in the warmth of a huge battery of overhead lamps. She had stopped to shake hands with Jean Hersholt, Porter Cenf in his gray uniform, standing behind the desk. The two chatted and laughed, speaking in Swedish words. Then, with a gay, little wave of her hand and a last smile. Garbo walked to the other end of the stage her hand and a last smile. Garbo walked to the other end of the andd isappeared behind a screen of black "flats" where they had rigged up a dressing table and an easy chair.

A PHASE OF "MASS-ACTING"

Never have I seen a more perfect example of mass acting ability than was displayed during the progress of those green slippers from the steps to the screened corner. As one person, those dozens of people scattered over the vast set, pretended an unseeing indifference to the presence of the blonde girl in the mink coat. But not one pair of eyes missed one movement of the violet velvet figure of Grusinskaya, the dancer, otherwise known as Greta Garbo. It was truly magnificent.

The electricity having vanished from the air with her, disappearance, the Grand Hottel lobby subsided into its usual activity. In a quiet corner, sitting in two black leather chairs drawn chummily close together, the brothers Barrymore, Lionel and John, were quietly rehearsing their lines. What a contrast, those two side by side and alone in the midst of the crowd. Lionel was dressed in the loose, ill fitting garments of the dying book-keeper, Kringlein, a red carnation pathetically flaunting its gaiety from his lapel, stringy, unbrushed hair, glasses shielding his bewildered eyes. Baron John, suave and sleek tailored in baronial splendor, a soft hat set swankily on his brushed hair was twirling on a slender cane and light gloves in his nervous fingers. Like race horses they were sitting there so quietly but looking as if they might be off at the slightest signal.

A face with a horrible, purplish scar was talking to the Barrymores. Finally the head with the scar turned and there was the unblemished, smiling half-face of Lewis Stone. It was eerily unreal. He told me later that he spent exactly three hours every day, putting on the livid scars of the war-shocked cynical doctor, who serves as a sort of voice of Fate, moving through the births and deaths, loves and hates of the picture.

With the coming of the doctor, the Baron and the book-keeper stopped their rehearsing. The three sat, chatting and laughing and smoking cigarettes while they watched the proceedings around them with an amused and slightly weary interest. Such a trio could have been found nowhere except in the lobby of the Grand Hotel.

THE 'HURR' OF MELODY NUMBERS.

Into the hubbub of noise and moving people drifted the crooning voice of one of radio's most popular ballad singers. Softly he sang of love and moonlight and romance. For a moment people stopped to listen, then went on with what they were doing. The voice came from a victrola standing by the opened door of a green and white portable bungalow, hidden away safely behind one of the batteries of lamps which lighted the lobby.

In that miniature house on wheels sat a slim, young girl with brown hair and a trim, blue dress which had as its only decoration a soft, white collar. Jean Crawford has quietly resting, eating an apple and listening to her favourite singer of songs while she studied the speeches of the stenographer. Flaemmchen, who plays such a colourful part in the live of several distinguished masculine guests of the Grand Hotel. Beside her was the businesslike, portable typewriter, belonging to Flaemmchen, looking rather incongruously out of place in the peach satin cushions belonging to Joan. But by this time, nothing seemed really strange in the starting excitement of the Grand Hotel.

Up and down the black and white tiles of the lobby's floor, unconsciously keeping pace with the music of the crooner's melody, stalked a very Teutonic and familiar figure. Wallace Berry dressed up in the clothes of Preysing, German gentleman of affairs walked with determined strides, mumbling words beneath his breath running one huge hand through his short and stiffly brushed hair.

GRETA GARBO'S PERFORMANCY.

Then while Porter Hersholt stood behind his desk, while the Baron and the book-keeper with the scarred doctor moved from the leather chairs to straight chairs out of camera range, while the voice and while the big German financier, Preysing, paced more quietly and further away from the centre of the activities the dancer walked in triumphant splendour from the elevator through the lobbies to the revolving doors and into her car waiting outside. Garbo had changed her green slippers for high-heeled violet pumps and was wearing a smartly close violet velvet hat on her blonde hair.

Three times she walked through the lobby and into her car, the camera moving with her through the crowds. Then, followed by the coloured maid, and Billie and waving good-bye to Mr. Goulding, she disappeared from the stage and from the Grand Hotel. Where there had been seven stars, there were now six under the high roof.

And those six immediately started work on the one scene in which they all appear together. Where were all the troubles and clashes of temperaments about which so much had been predicted? They moved through the scene in perfect accord with laughing jests about funny little things which happened.

AND OF THE OTHERS.

With the camera placed inside the circular desk, the half-dozen famous ones, appeared in rapid succession—genial, smiling Jean Hersholt listening and speaking to them. The Baron, a gay boy of gardenias under his arm, debonairly chatted with other guests. Freysing met his cronies and ponderously talked the financial crisis which is shadowing him. The doctor asked for messages and took pity upon the poor, bewildered book-keeper who was begging and pleading for a better room. Then into the picture dashed Kean with Flaemmchen's little hat and typewriter, gay and young and filled with the fun of being in the lobby of the Grand Hotel where people really lived life.

While these six worked in the eyes of the camera, around them strolled people whose faces were and had been familiar to every movie fan in the country. It was all so fascinating that I could have stayed there a week.

But I couldn't get a room. The place was filled. Everyone in Hollywood, it seemed, had registered of the Grand Hotel.

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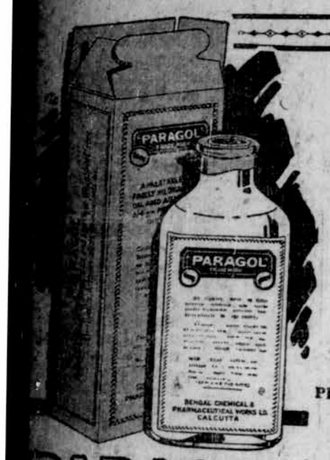

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THE WORLD AS ONE ESTATE

Need For New Attitude

Mr. W. M. Childs writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

To call this world one estate looks like defying patent facts. Post-war wisdom added 10,000 miles to the existing political frontiers. Never were there so many independent sovereignties; never was political nationalism so menacing a force. What use then, to suggest that such a world can reosanably be conceived as a single estate? None at all, if these were all the facts But the assuaging truth is that as usual, politics lag behind realities. Political nationalism, triumphant though it may be, is not the creation of the live present: it is a survival, a legacy from an epoch which thought in terms of the sailing ship and the horse, to an epoch which makes light of the barriers of space and time. While old habit would have us accept a mob of irritable rivals as a civilised world, new habit, born of new knowledge and new power regards this world as a single economic unit, national jealousies and tariff walls notwithstanding. The most separatist of States knows perfectly well that never again will it be able to solve the problems of banking, currency trade, and unemployment in splendid isolation.

TOO MANY DIFFERENCES.

This stream which makes for unity and against separatism also draws affluents from sources other than economic. Modern warfare is such that millions think and pause, in the hope that they may find escape from a process of arbitrament so appalling. This hope persists. We answer the pessimism which assures us that a world of human societies is doomed to perpetual anarchy by remembering that from such "nasty and brutish" misery individual man within his own society has already been redeemed. We remember the growth of international law, agreement, and conference. We remember the League of Nations.

We know that political barriers are impotent to exclude knowledge and ideas. We feel that in new and vital ways the world is being made one. And then—this snag of political separatism. This estate of the world, it seems after all, is not one: rather it is a jig-saw puzzle of pieces that will make no harmonious picture. We find a state of things dangerous, contrary to common sense, and ruinous to man's best hopes. The danger is obvious.

The path ahead is lined with red lamps. While this anarchy continues, there can be no escape from the fear of war, and no confidence in the future of civilisation. We know how order is kept within a State. We can imagine what roads and railways would be like if there were no rules and understandings. Nevertheless, in a sphere in which the consequences of lawlessness and collision may at any moment be not merely colossal but annihilating, we have as yet no effective or certain means of ensuring order.

EXPLOITATION.

The world is man's estate, the only estate he has. It abounds in resources. Are they used with wisdom and foresight? How comes it that with all these hungry populations producers are driven to burn their coffee, their sugar, and their corn? Why do we tolerate the reckless exploitation of raw materials and natural endowments? Julian Huxley gives a long list of these devastations. Would such savagery be permitted on any estate, private or public, under scientific management? How can such things be stopped? Only by forethought and concerted action. What stands in the way? Not common sense; but sixty or seventy independent sovereign States.

We are told that biology is about to make, is, indeed, already making, momentous contributions to our powers of cntrol over nature. Crops, pests, and animal life, nay, human life itself, are all to come in new ways under man's dominion. Here is a vista of both hope and fear. Nothing can prevent the new biological technique from becoming the property of every civilised community. Are, then, these new powers, some of them touching human life itself, to be used here or there on the world estate, at local whim and pleasure, without concert or understanding sanctioned by civilised opinion?

HERE IS A CASE.

If political nationalism could force science into the service of war, so also might science be prostituted to serve the ends of some dark social or economic tyranny. What chaos could be more appalling than a world in which racial, social, and physical disparities grew ever deeper owing to man's conscious action, at once deliberate and haphazard? Here surely is a case for thinking of the world as one estate and so treating it. What is to prevent it? Not common sense, but sixty or seventy sovereign States.

The world is one estate. But while political sovereignty remains what it is the world cannot be treated as such. Here lies the master problem and task of the new age. It will help us meanwhile to think of the world as a single whole, and to school ourselves to receive the truth that there can be no wise governance of a world of States without sacrifice on the part of each. Of true patriotism, of national consciousness, of national institutions, and of national characteristics nothing of value need be lost. Variety is a condition of interesting living; and if a bleak uniformity were possible it should be rejected, because it would mean the loss of so much that quickens and enriches the life of human societies. There is no necessary disharmony between unity of purpose and diversity of gifts.

WORLD'S REAL PROBLEM

Mr. Lansbury And Labuor Party

Mr. George Lansbury, speaking at Barnsley the other day on the occasion of a mammoth demonstration by the Yorkshire Miners' Association, said that the money-lenders and pawnbrokers, both national and international, had landed themselves in such straits that, having lent so much money that, having lent so much money, they could neither collect the interest demands nor forgive them; and although at Lausanne it is imperative that we should deal with war debts and reparations, they were only part of an infinitely greater question of how to adjust national relationships so that the world's production may be brought to the services of the world. "We ought not to quarrel with one another," he continued, "because Germany can produce coal or even because Poland can produce coal." All these things ought to lighten the labours of mankind. In our own country the thing we have to aim at is not restriction of either industry or commerce, but how to expand. The present Government has adopted a policy of restriction when we want a policy of expansion."

WORKER'S WAY.

What the workers urged as a method of expansion was shorter hours and increased wages. They must have their full share of the effects of nationalisation. "The present huge majority in Parliament has shown us how to get legislation passed quickly and how to administer that legislation. The to get legislation passed quickly Labour movement, whenever you give them power, will use that machinery. We will not waste not waste months arguing about bills; we shall get them through. When they are passed they will not be administered by men who are opposed to us but by men who know what we want and are with us."

The Yorkshire Miners' Association, which haa a membership of over 100,000, has its headquarters at Barnsley, and from all over the Yorkshire coalfields miners and their families made their way to the town for the demonstration, which, formerly an annual event, was revived after a lapse of 21 years. Twenty colliery brass bands took part in the procession. Mounted police, who are not seen in Barnsley except on rare occasions such as a royal visit, patrolled the town, and for two hours the principal streets were closed to traffic, but services having to be diverted. At the head of the procession walked the officials of the association, including the veteran miners' leader, Mr. Herbert Smith. More than twenty speakers spoke from three platforms erected in Locke Park, where amplifiers were brought into use, including, in addition to Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. John Bromley, chairman of the T.U.C., Mr. Ebby Edwards, secretary of the Miners' Redefation, and six Yorkshire miner M.P.'s.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu —Asad. Shood 11, 1988.
Parsi—Rahman 11, 1301.
Muslim—Rath-up-Avol 9, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 9m.
Sunset—7h. 20m.
Hightide—9-22, 20-32.
Lowtide—2-12, 15-12.
Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 18th July 2h. 36m. a.m. Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h 12m. p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. "Ranpura" with English mails of June 30, due at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 16.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.
East and West Insurance Co., annual general meeting: of policy-holders, 3-15 p.m., of shareholders 3-30 p.m., Apollo Street, Fort.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Man I Killed" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Flood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Monte Carlo." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"New Adventures of Get-rich Quick Wallingford". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Flying High". Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Age for Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Lawful Larceny." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Broadway Hoofer". Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.
SUPER CINEMA—"Toofan Mail" Daily at 3, 5, 7 9 and 11 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Hamlet." Daily at 6 p.m. only.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—12-0 noon Selection of Indian Gramophone Records, 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi 9-20 p.m. Classical and light music Bai Saraswatibai with Dattaram Parwatkar Sarangi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the mails from London of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 9th inst. was 120; of these 87 were males and 33 females.

FREE HINDI CLASS.—The Youth Lodge Free Hindi Class will be restarted from Sunday next at 9 a.m. in the Blavatsky Lodge as usual.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Press telegrams for Ottawa in Canada will be accepted via Eastern at a special cheap rate of six annas per word from July 14 until five days after the closing of the Ottawa conference.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—The Bombay Office of this Bank is in receipt of a telegram from its Head Office in Hongkong, stating that the Directors have declared an ad-interim dividend for the half year ended 30th June 1932 at the rate of £3/ per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, payable 8th August.

SAWANTWADI SHETKARI SANGH.—Sansthan Sawantwadi Shetkari Sangh will celebrate its 2nd anniversary to-day (Thursday) in the Sangh's office at Lamington Road, Chunabhatti, Daruwalla Compound at 4 p.m. when Dr. Mahadeo Motiram Bhonsale will preside.

RADIO LECTURE ON CO-OPERATION.—The third lecture in the series arranged by the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, to be broadcasted through the Indian State Broadcasting Service, Irwin House, Ballard Estate, will be delivered by Professor H. L. Kaji, Hon. Secretary, All India Co-operative Associations to-day (Thursday) 6/30 p.m. on Co-operation: its achievements and possibilities."

FITTER DROPS DOWN DEAD

Sudden Failure Of The Heart

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

William Rolland, an Anglo-Indian aged 45 working as a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Matunga, died yesterday from heart failure while he was at his work.

The man went to the Workshop as usual in the morning but about 10 a.m. while he was at his work he suddenly fell down and died almost instantaneously.

His body was removed to the morgue. A post-mortem examination was held and the doctor opined that death was due to heart failure.

Proof Of Usefulness Of Shareholders' Association

MR. KAJIJI URGES SHAREHOLDERS TO SEEK SALVATION IN CONCERTED ACTION

The quarterly meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was held on Wednesday, Mr. A.M. Kajiji presiding. In submitting the report of the work done by the Association during the past three months, Mr. Kajiji said:—

"The delay in holding this meeting has been due to disturbances in the City and also to the heavy work entailed upon the office in connection with out preliminary representation to the Tariff Board.

"The Report placed in your hands furnished one more proof of our Association's usefulness. "No law, however efficient," continued the speaker, "can help sleepy and sluggish shareholders. As a writer recently remarked, the unfitness of such shareholders "dwarfs the unfitness of the managing agent, who; by this very factor alone, clings to the perch he has once secured." The point I am trying to drive home is that the salvation of shareholders lies in taking concerted action; such action is impossible except under the auspices of an institution.

"ABUSE OF POWER."

One tangible evidence of the growing strength and influence of our Association has made itself manifest in rather an unfortunate manner. Vigorous activity on the part of some of the representatives of the Association at important company meetings has had the unexpected effect of driving some of the managing agents and directors to resort to a definite abuse of a specific power vested in the Boards of Directors under the Articles of Association of Joint Stock Companies. I am referring to the power given to the Directors to decline transfers of shares in their companies. It is incontrovertible that the intention behind this power could only be to decline registration of transfers of such persons who are obviously objectionable, or who may be persons engaged in competitive trade, business or industry. During the past few months, this power has been abused by some companies, apparently under the sinister influence of the managing agents, by refusing to transfer shares in the names of some of the active workers of the Association.

A WARNING.

"I make bold to warn the managing agents and directors of these companies that such sinister move on their part is bound to be futile.

Managing agents and directors have times without number protested in solemn terms that they always welcome responsible criticism, and in more than one case the Association has on its record definite acknowledgment from the managing agents that shareholders' criticisms have resulted in direct benefit to the companies concerned. I am afraid managing agents and directors are either not sincere in their protestations, or they think themselves sufficiently entrenched to disregard the inevitable influence of organised action on the part of the shareholders, as is represented by our Association."

Continuing, Mr. Kajiji said:

"I have full faith in our cause. Time alone will show how far those agents and directors who, intoxicated with the powers contained in the Articles of Association, resort to the cowardly game of suppressing legitimate criticism of their management can successfully arrest the forces of organised action."

POONA RACING SEASON

List Of Dates

The Poona racing season begins on August 6. The following are the dates on which races will be held:—

Poona Summer Meeting 1932

1st day Saturday, 6th August, 1932.
2nd day Saturday 13th August, 1932.
3rd day Monday, 15th August, 1932.
4th day Saturday 20th August, 1932.
5th day Wednesday, 24th August, 1932.
6th day Saturday, 27th August, 1932.

Poona Races 1932

1st day Saturday, 3rd September 1932.
2nd day Tuesday, 6th September
3rd day Saturday 10th September, 1932.
4th day Monday, 12th September, 1932.
5th day Saturday 17th September, 1932.

Poona Autumn Meeting 1932

1st day Saturday 24th September, 1932.
2nd day Saturday, 1st October, 1932.
3rd day Saturday, 8th October, 1932.

(These dates are subject to alteration.)

CANADA WINS KOLAPORE CUP

Bisley Army Shooting Competition

LONDON, July 12.

The Kolapore Cup at Bisley was won by Canada with a score of 1,123 points. England was second with 1,102 points and India fifth with 1,070 points.

Havildar Barnasing Thapa, 2/2 King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, won the Clasp 1931 for King's Medal for the Champion Shot of the Military Forces in India. He won a medal in 1928 and Clasp 1929.—Reuter.

BRITISH BOXING CHAMPION

LONDON, July 12.

In the match for the British Heavy Weight Championship programmed over 15 rounds at the Wimbledon Stadium, Jack Peterson (Cardiff) knocked out Reggie Meen in the second round.—Reuter.

TWO YEARS JAIL FOR ASSAULTING

Alleged Stone-Throwing On Police Chowki

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 326 and six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 147, I.P.C., was the sentence awarded to Arjun Liladhar, a "Mehta" of one Goverdhandas Ranchoddas, a merchant, by Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate, Mazagaon, for causing hurt with a dangerous weapon and being a member of an unlawful assembly with the intention of assaulting a Muslim respectively. The sentences are to run concurrently.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that one Ajamkhan Awalkhan, a stranger to Bombay and a watchman at a building at Colaba, started for Bhendy Bazar to make some purchases on May 30. Reaching the Musjid Bunder Bridge, he turned into a lane, but there he saw a violent Hindu mob and began to run back. While he was running, the accused who has a shop in the lane called halt to the Muslim and asked him to get into his shop promising to protect him. The Muslim fell in with the idea and entered the shop. As the Muslim entered the shop, the accused hit the Muslim on the head with a stone. The Muslim fell down. The Hindu mob at the instance of the accused entered the shop and began beating the Muslim till he fell unconscious.

PICKED UP BY CONSTABLE.

Later in the evening a police constable who was on riot duty at Dhana Bunder, saw the victim of the assault lying unconscious on the footpath of the Argyle Rd. He removed the Muslim in a Victoria to the J.J. Hospital where he was an in-patient till June 11.

After being discharged from the hospital, Ajamkhan went and lodged a complaint with the police that he was brutally assaulted by some Hindus at Musjid Bunder and also told the police that he would be able to identify the man who offered him protection and assaulted him. The police escorted him to the shop where the accused was pointed out by the Muslim and arrested him.

"PLEA OF NOT GUILTY."

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. The plea that was put forth by the defence was that when the complainant went with a police constable to identify the accused in his shop there were many people present in the shop besides the accused. First the complainant pointed out the brother of the accused as the man who had assaulted him and later when that man denied the charge and said that he had returned from Cutch only the previous day, the complainant pointed out the accused.

The Magistrate disbelieved the evidence and sentenced the accused as above.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

Hindu Found Guilty Of Murder

Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the High Court Sessions heard the case in which one Maruti Shambhoo, a Hindu aged 40, stood charged with having committed the murder of one Shanker Shiva.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. N. H. C. Coyaji appeared for the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. P. N. Daruwala.

It appears that the accused's wife and children had been ill, and the accused suspected that this was due to black magic practised by the deceased upon his family. On April 20 last when the deceased was passing along the Chor Gully, he was suddenly attacked by the accused with a knife. The accused then threw away the knife and bolted away, but he was later secured by some witnesses at Poibawdi.

The jury by a majority of 8 to 1, found the accused guilty of murder, but recommended him for mercy.

His lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

Missing Hindus

The Hony. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes to say that Mr. Ramji Hargovindas Age 22 and Mr. Pikha Prema alias Channabhai Age 25/29 are reported to have been missing since outbreak of riots in the city.

Adult Education Classes

The Adult Education Classes for this term will commence from the third week of July. Following the procedure of the last term, classes will be held in the evenings at the Wilson College and the University.

Each class will meet once a week for a period of ten weeks and graduates will not be debarred from attending these classes. A nominal fee of one rupee (Re. 1/) will be charged per subject. For the time being, it is proposed to offer seven subjects for study groups, but if there is a demand for other subjects, the organisers will make an endeavour to meet the demand.

The subjects selected are Civics (Professor P. A. Wadia), Economics (Professor J. Kellock), English Literature (Professor J. B. Primrose and M. F. Colaco), Logic (Dr. B. P. Hivale), Physics, (Professor D. B. Naik,) Indian Administration (Professor C. Fernandes), and Indian Currency and Finance (Professor B. K. R. V. Rao).

Of these subjects, Civics and Indian Currency and Finance are only open to those students who attended the Adult Education Classes of last year, while the remaining subjects are open to all. A general meeting of the professors and the intending students will be held early next week, when new students will be admitted to the classes.

Students who had joined the classes last year are requested to communicate to the Hon. Secretary immediately their intention to join the classes this year. For copies of the syallabus, the detailed programme and other details, apply to Professor V. K. R. V. Rao, Wilson College, Bombay.

ALLEGED STONE-THROWING

Four Muslims Remanded

Sheik Yakub, Sheik Yunus and two other Muslims were placed by Deputy Inspector Navalker of the Pydhownie Police Station before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, Mazagaon, charged with stone-throwing and creating mischief.

The police in applying for the remand of the accused to police custody for further enquiries stated that the accused were arrested on Tuesday night at a vacant building on the Janjikar St., while in the act of throwing stones towards the Koliwala Police Chowki, Mandvi, with the apparent intention of creating excitement. The police further suspect that the accused have participated in the recent disturbances.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till July 27.

Siri Vishwanath Maharaj Kesker

(From A Correspondent).

COLOMBO, July 13.

Shri Vishwanath Maharaj Keskar will arrive in Bombay on July 14.

LABOUR LEADERS ON TRIAL

Charge Of Attempting To Bring Government Into Contempt

(Continued from page 1).

lice and military and if all workers opened their eyes and united such things were not possible. Mr. Walker said that the implication of this was that if the police and military joined in the movement then there will be no firing on workers.

CRIME ON WOMEN

Mr. Walker then quoted what he considered as a "very grave" passage appearing in the speech of the accused. That was:—"They (capitalists) have made the wives of the labourers and peasants prostitutes. Who are the women on Foras Road. They are the women of labourers and peasants. The labourers are starving at the hands of the capitalists and hence it happens like this. Today there is unemployment and your women turn into prostitutes."

The Public prosecutor contended that the speech on the whole tended to bring the capitalists class such as maharajas, zamindars and landlords into contempt by exciting feelings of hatred against them and by the association of Government with the capitalists there was also an attempt to bring the Government into hatred.

DANGEROUS

The suggestion underlying the speech Mr. Walker said was that unless there was a revolution of labourers things will not be all right and the only thing that they should do was to rise against capitalists and Government. The reference to prostitutes in the speech, he submitted was bound to bring the capitalists into hatred and contempt.

The speech may fall flat if heard in the peace and quiet of this court room, but it is another thing to make a speech before a crowd of uneducated and excited laboarers in an open air meeting, particularly when the speech no doubt was accompanied by violent gestures" concluded the Public Prosecutor.

Deputy Inspector Chowdhary of the C.I.D. then gave evidence for the prosecution.

ROY GROUP.

Witness said that he attended the meeting called on May 1 at Dongri maidan. The accused was the President of the Dock Workers' Union and Market Workers' Union and belonged to the Roy's group of Communists.

Mr. Walker: Who are the other members of the group?

Witness: Dr. G. Y. Chitnis is one, Charles Mascarenhas.

The defence counsel objected that this was irrelevent and the Magistrate upheld the objection.

Witness stated that there were several meetings held on May Day and at the Dongri meeting as the Chairman-elect arrived late, Miss Maniben Kara presided. About 600 men including seamen, dock workers, mill workers and municipal workers were present. Six resolutions were passed all of them unanimously. The speeches were taken down by Sub-Inspector Ahrar Ahmed in Urdu shorthand.

OPINION.

Mr. Walker: What was the trend of the speeches

Mr. Chowdhary: The speeches on the whole were likely to excite feelings of.....

Mr. Gadkari: I object. We are not going to accept from this witness what the trend of the speech was.

Mr. Walker put another question to which witness answered: "The speeches were well received by the audience and there were at times cheers and cries of shame."

Mr. Walker asked witness as to what was the effect of the speeches on the minds of the audiance which was objected to by the defence Counsel.

Magistrate: It may be relevent. Supposing the speaker said that we should put an end to this kind of tyranny and members of the audience all got up, waved their hands or took their turbans and threw them in the air or began to dance these things will indicate what effect the speech had on their minds.

Mr. Gadkari contended that the effect of the speech on the minds of the hearers could be accepted if it came from an hearer and not from a police officer.

To another question witness replied that the audience cried "shame, shame" at certain passages.

The case is proceeding.

GAPS IN REPORTED SPEECHES.

Sub-Inspector Abrar Ahmed the next witness stated that he reported the meeting held on "May Day" at Dongri Maidan. He produced shorthand notes of the Urdu speech delivered by accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari witness stated that he was a matriculate and studied Urdu shorthand in the Christian School of Commerce, Lucknow

"GAPS IN TRANSCRIPTION."

Mr. Gadkari: How is it that when you were sitting so close to the accused that you missed certain portions of his speech. I find certain gaps in the transcription?

Witness: I took down whatever the speaker spoke.

Mr. Gadkari: Then how do you account for the gaps?

Witness: That is not my lookout.

Mr. Gadkari: You mean to say that the speaker spoke incomplete sentences?

Witness: I have taken down everything.

Mr. Gadkari: Was the speech made in good Urdu or in broken Urdu?

Witness: It was something like broken Urdu.

Was it in broken Urdu or "something like broken Urdu."

Magistrate: It was not in good Urdu that is what he means.

Witness further stated that he had a speed of 130 words per minute in shorthand and the speaker spoke at the rate of 80 words.

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY."

After Mr. Barney, the Senior Translator in the Oriental Translators Office had produced an English translation of the speech the accused made a plea of "not guilty."

Mr. Gadkari in asking for an adjournment complained that the accused (who was in custody) was not allowed to enter the Court in the dress which he usually wore. He was asked to remove his shoes.

The Magistrate remarked that there was an old order according to which accused persons were asked to remove champals and "jodas", but personally he had no objection.

The case was adjourned to July 22.

CASE AGAINST MASCARENHAS.

The case against Mr. Charles Mascarenhas was taken up next.

The Public Prosecutor read the speech delivered by the accused on May 1 at Dongri maidan. The accused was reported to have said that they should break the tyrannical Government.

Deputy-Inspector Chowdhary gave evidence.

Sub-Inspector Abrar who took down the speech of the accused in shorthand was cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari.

When asked why there were certain gaps in the transcription he said that although he had taken down the speech fully he could not decipher some words in the notes.

"JEWELS OF LABOURERS."

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas pleaded "not guilty" to the charges and the case was postponed to July 22.

The case against Mr. Abdul Majid was then taken up.

The Public Prosecutor read passages from the speech of the accused where the Meerut accused were referred to as "32 jewels of labourers who were arrested by Government and the Capitalists who were their agents." The accused further remarked, in the place of those 32 who were at Meerut 32,000 men had sprung up. The accused also expressed the idea that the present system must be broken and "workers' raj" established.

This case was also postponed to July 22.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

Increase In Imports In June

RUGBY, July 12.

The Board of Trade returns show that imports for June amounted to £57,517,501, an increase of £1,782,157 campared with the figure for the previous month.

Exports totalled £29,723,517, being a decrease of £473,467 compared with May. As compared with the corresponding month of 1931 imports showed a decrease of £11,078,309 and exports increase of £291,656.—B. O. W.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1932

LAUSANNE FIASCO

M. Marcel Ray, the eminent French publicist, who acted as interpreter to M. Herriot during the lengthy Lausanne deliberations, on the eve of the Conference made an analysis in "Europe Nouvelle" of the work that lay before the statesmen shortly to begin their strenuous labours. He pointed out that the French plan was "to suggest a temporary extension of the Hoover Moratorium" and to relegate the actual work of thrashing out the "various suggestions" regarding Reparations and the "reinvigoration of Danubian countries" to two sub-committees.

A PROPHECY.

M. Ray predicted, however, that the Lausanne Conference "would assume the same dimensions as the Disarmament Conference." "It is the height of unwisdom," he said, "to claim that steps can be taken to reconstruct Europe and dominate successfully the crisis which has invaded it, within a few weeks. The seed may be planted, but one must allow time for it to germinate and to ripen." The Lausanne Conference worked according to the French plan. It held innumerable sittings, it assumed the proportions of the Disarmament Conference. It appointed the two sub-committees and the only agreement it achieved was to force from Germany an acceptance to contribute a huge sum to the European Reconstruction Fund. The Moratorium, as was expected, was extended for a further period of three years. The only country immediately to benefit by the agreement is Austria and all the high-falutin talk of the British Premier that Lausanne has saved Europe is merely eye-wash.

UNMASKED.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech in the Commons on Tuesday has unmasked the whole farce. A preliminary announcement of the "success" of the Conference on Monday was subjected by Mr. Churchill to devastating criticism. He brought into bold relief the fact that not only was the Lausanne Agreement incapable of being operative until it was signed by all the Powers concerned, but that, "it would not be ratified until all the signatory Powers had made arrangements with their own creditors, meaning, of course, America." Was there a secret understanding between the creditor Powers and America before the Lausanne negotiations commenced? Mr. Neville Chamberlain is silent on this question. He only informs the Commons: "All the Conference Powers having followed the United States' advice in harmonising their differences believed that the United States would give ready and willing co-operation at the proper moment."

COLOSSAL FAILURE!

It is a fatuous belief. The creditor Powers at Lausanne ignored the American advice to consider the question of Reparations and War Debts as inter-related. They were in no mood to say to Germany, "we are willing to wipe off the Reparations" and indicate to America by this generous attitude towards Germany that they deserved American generosity towards them. The colossal nature of the Lausanne failure is painfully evident in Mr. Nevill Chamberlain's helpless declaration.

> "If cancellation all round is not possible, we must wait and see what the United States proposed, before we decided what to propose to the Allies."

This only means that nothing was done at Lausanne except to enforce upon Germany a new form of coercion, quite according to French wishes. What the United States proposes to do is evident in the chorus of protest at Washington against the rumoured understanding between the European Powers and America. The United States Congressmen are reported to have stiffened their attitude towards War Debts because of the hint that there is this "secret pact." Senator Borah, quoting Mr. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, with the latter's authorisation, declared: "In no manner is the United States bound by any supposed 'Gentlemen's Agreement' either expressedly or by implication." The keen suspicion with which the representatives of the American Congress regard these rumours of a "secret pact" has solidified their opposition to cancellation of European War Debts.

UNDESERVED PLAUDITS.

Mr. MacDonald was cheered when he returned to London after his Lausanne performance. He was applauded by Labourites like Sir Stafford Cripps for his "statesmanlike" handling of the situation at Lausanne. But why does he fight shy of acceding to the demand of Mr. Churchill that the actual documents signed, as was revealed in the Commons' debate, between Britain, France and Italy embodying the 'Gentlemen's Agreement' should be published? Mr. MacDonald declared during the debate that Lausanne had straightened out "Europe's internal difficulties." But the cloud of suspicion which hangs over the straightening process and the American resentment at the Lausanne performance show how undeserved were the plaudits which greeted the British Premier.

THEIR FUTILITY.

Perhaps, Sir John Simon alone has appreciated the true import of Lausanne. He said in the Commons that, "the largest and most important result of Lausanne was the enormous psychological change in peoples of Europe!" But did it require these protracted deliberations, which, as is now revealed to the whole world through Mr. Neville Chamberlain's admissions in the Commons, ended in a sensational fiasco, to effect a change in the psychology of the peoples of Europe? The crushing burden of armaments, of War Debts and their grave economic plight are fast contributing to a change in their psychology. The Lausanne orators helped little in the process, except to demonstrate their own futility as the saviours of Europe.

Drift To Disaster

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation was to meet in Madras yesterday, according to programme, finally to decide whether the aggrieved men should resort to an All-India strike or not. The position is difficult and the general and increasing unemployment in the country has not helped to improve it. At a time like this unity is essential, but some people have a flair for disunity. It is an arguable proposition that considering the present depressed economic conditions in India the railway workers ought to consider carefully the grave step of resorting to the extreme measure of a strike but their cause is not helped forward by the usual attitude taken in such matters by that protagonist of Anglo-Indian interests Sir Henry Gidney.

CHAMPION OF COMMUNALISM

In a violent denuciation of the Federation and its methods which has found hospitality in the columns of the "Madras Mail" Sir Henry appears as a champion more of communal interests than those of the railwaymen. In his tirade against the Federation, the main point which he stresses is that the Federation is representative of only the Hindus and not Muslims, his own Trade Union composed of Anglo-Indians, of course being on a different level altogether. During the last strike we remember the Anglo-Indians were particularly advised to act as black-legs and strike-breakers, and we presume it is the intention of the Anglo-Indian Trade Union that they should resume that role now, though on a larger scale. In questions of Labour communalism never pays and Sir Henry Gidney, who is always violently oscillating between his loyalty to the authorities and his lip-sympathy for Indians' fight for freedom, is, we are afraid, preparing the ground for similar action should the strike take place. His main complaint is that he was not allowed to speak at the interview between the President of the Federation and the Railway Board and that "there were only one or two Muslim delegates present and the vocal caucus that overpowered and overshadowed the conference consisted of three Hindus".

POLICY OF DRIFT.

Those who know something of Sir Henry Gidney and his volubility will realise how easy it is for him to be loquacious and extreme and how difficult to be moderate and even sensible. It is rather strange that not a single Muslim worker should have come forward to comblain of the "Hindu caucus" and that it should be given to this champion of Anglo-Indians to defend the rights of Muslims. However, the real question is whether the Government should allow things to drift because of their inability to make up their minds. We leave aside the charge that the Federation does not represent the workers because the Railway Board themselves have all these years treated it as a representative Trade Union. By allowing a strike to take place the railways will not be benefitted in any way. The finances of the railways are already at a low ebb and every successive month continues to show decreasing returns everywhere. Is it wise in these circumstances for the authorities to engage themselves in a struggle with a body of men who have suffered enough already?

WORKERS NOT TO BLAME.

We would advise both the Government and the workers to proceed with caution and not to precipitate a struggle which is bound to be disastrous to the country. But if the struggle comes the blame will not be on the workers but on a Railway Board who seem to be quite lacking in sympathy for or appreciation of the miserable lot of the railway employees and totally unfitted to be the trustees of the public in dealing with a matter of such tremendous importance. And the sympathy of the public, whatever the inconveniences they may have to suffer, will be with the Workers and not with the Railway Board and the Administrations.

INDIA'S MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Their Labour Problems Analysed

(CONTRIBUTED.

"Business without sentiment is just business but when combined with friendly considerations it results in a feeling of mutual satisfaction."

The strong plea for protection of the cotton industry by the Bombay Shareholders' Association as well as by the Bombay Millowners' Association has once more focussed the eyes of many people on one of the leading industries of India. The successful fight for protection put up by the industry in the beginning of 1930 lies still fresh in the mind of the Indian public. During that fight it was rather plainly pointed out to the industrialists both in the debates in the Assembly and in the press, that a great deal of their inability to compete with foreign competition was to be found in their internal organisation. The very unsatisfactory labour conditions the unorganised selling methods, the undesirable conditions in regard to management and administration, and several other points of lesser importance were painted in striking colours. Protection was granted on condition that the industry would put its own house in order thoroughly within the next three years.

NEGLECTED PROBLEM.

After almost two and a half out of the three years have passed the Bombay Shareholders' Association complains bitterly about the fact that the millowners did not carry out several recommendations of the Tariff Board, and that many other things are not as they should be. The Millowners' Association finds strong arguments in the economic crisis, Japanese competition, finance difficulties, import duties on raw material and machinery, etc. Very little is said about the labour question. The Millowners' Association finds it easier to say next to nothing regarding this point and to put the blame on communistic influences.

However, to many people who know the industry a little better than the average man in the street does, it is no secret that but very little has actually been done by the industry to settle this very important question. Although some stimulation should have been derived from the fact that the Royal Commission on Labour was travelling through India, it has cost very much trouble to induce the owners to spend a little money on improvements in that line. As had to be expected, results have been in accordance with the work put in. We may compare the actual work done to the efforts of a man who tries to salt the water of a deep and large lake by throwing only a few bags of salt in it.

TOLL OF STRIKES.

Still the labour problem is undoubtedly one of the most difficult and most urgent problems confronting the large industries in India. Statistics show that the number of labour disputes is considerably high and every year the number of working days lost as a consequence of these disputes runs nito a large figure. Strikes affecting a whole or almost a whole industry have been numerous during the last ten years. The misery and suffering of the labour classes as a consequence of these strikes have been heart-breaking, the financial losses of the owners have been terrific. Still, strange as it may look, very few people have thought it worth their while to investigate the root of all these troubles and it is more than striking that, taken as a whole, the industrialists have practically ignored it. Whenever there were well-founded reasons for discontentment among the labour classes, the eyes of the capitalists seemed to be closed. Things grew from bad to worse and when at last the bomb of discontentment exploded and the operatives went on strike causing serious losses to the millowners, all that was done consisted in finding temporary means to satisfy labour for the time being.

No sooner was the wound closed, capital fell asleep again. Whether or not the temporary settlement had left the true cause of the dispute untouched the owners did not worry much about it; the mills were running again and the future would take care of itself.

STUDY OF UNDERLYING CAUSES.

We must try to find the underlying causes of the unsatisfactory labour conditions in India. The labour problem as we know it in European countries, can be understood from a historical point of view. We have to follow the origin and the growth of our industries to the situation as we know it to-day, and study the influence and factors that brought capital and labour apart. Let us run roughly through the history.

GUILDS IN EUROPE.

The origin of industry brings us back many centuries, when all industry (if we can give it that name) consisted of home industry. Every man worked for himself, he was his own master. In order to protect themselves and to maintain the necessary standard of workmanship, the artificers started guilds and the guild system developed rapidly. With the creation of guilds the first industrial relationship between master and apprentice was brought into existence. The guild laid down certain rules and regulations with which the apprentice had to comply in order to become a master. Let us consider two important points in that relationship:—(a) The value of the man in regard to his work, (b) the interest the apprentice had in the work itself and in the way it was done by him.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

Vanishing Untouchability

The parties that were given in honour of Mr. M. C. Rajah, the President of the All-India Depressed Clsses' Conference, by many caste Hindus, including Brahmins, are a pleasing and encouraging sign of the times. Of special significance was the party given in the Hall of the local Brahmin Sabha, which includes many very orthodox Brahmins. It is clear that the abominable system of untouchability is vanishing; but it is not vanishing fast enough, thanks to the passivity of many caste Hindus. Mr. Rajah expressed the feeling in the minds of all thinking Hindus when he said at the Brahmin Sabha Hall party that with the goodwill of the majority community secured under the system of joint electorates untouchables and touchables would work together for a common cause and untouchability was bound to disappear.

Not for India.

In England they do not believe in whipping even for juveniles. The Commons refused to agree to the clause giving magistrates power to whip boys under the Children's and Young Persons' Bill, which is called the Children's Charter. The Lords, however, reinserted the original clause and passed the Bill as amended. Now the Commons have, without division, rejected the whipping amendment and the Bill will go back to the august fogies who believe in the rod as a corrective for all human ills. In India magistrates and other officials are great believers in whipping as a universal remedy, whether for communal rioters, Congress pickets, political prisoners, for discipline in jails, or young boys who have gone wrong. But it is an ironical comment on the attitude of the House of Commons in regard to whipping of children in England, that reports of such punishments in India,—even for political pranks evoked no protest in the same chamber. The Children's Charter like all other charters is for England, not India.

Educated Unemployed.

We congratulate Mr. K. T. Shah on his move to induce the Senate of the Bombay University to appoint a committee to "consider and recommend ways and means" for remedying unemployment. But it covers only a part of the problem. It is not only graduates of the Bombay University who are entitled to consider themselves "educated". Others who are outside this charmed circle have a right also to call themselves such. It is essential to plumb the depths of the misery of unemployment among all educated people, whether they are graduates or not, since the University in a way, controls English education, in the Presidency. While the unemployment among graduates is deplorable, the condition of others must be even worse, and the Bombay University should take concerted measures with other Indian universities to ascertain, however roughly, the number of unemployed among the educated.

Matriculates Too.

Unemployment is more rife in India than in any other country in the world, but the authorities have failed to grapple with the situation. They have not kept a register at all, and have practically ignored the problem. The figures of the workless in a country like India, where poverty and unemployment are chronic, must be colossal and would stagger even those countries where the unemployed problem is considered most grave. A census of the educated unemployed is the first step to be taken. The cost might be considerable, but the work ought to be done officially and systematically. The University of Bombay has large funds, gathered in the process of manufacturing graduates and then turning them adrift on the wide world without any hope for the future, going from door to door for a job. Some of that money might well be employed for the present purpose. The Matriculation examination with its thousands of candidates brings the largest sums into the coffers of the University, and it is anomalous that Matriculates should be excluded from this enquiry.

COLLEGE OF ARTS FOR WOMEN

Progressive Nagpur Institution

NAGPUR, July 12.
(By Mail).

It has been found expedient to have in this Province an Institution exclusively devoted to the enhancement of higher education for women, and in view of this need a College of Arts for women, the first Institution of its kind in this province has been founded. Mr M. B. Niyogi, Additional Judicial Commissioner and Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University presided at the function of opening the College on July 11, 1932 in Bhide Girls School New Buildings. About 100 ladies and gentlemen who were invited were present on the occasion.

Mr. Niyogi in the course of his speech said that like every other institution, the College, though it started on a humble basis, has certainly a bright future before it and it will considerably help to further the development of women's education in India.

Mrs. Ramabai Tambe, M. L. C., the Principal of the College while thanking all sympathisers remarked that the response from the public during so short a time amply showed the necessity for this College for women exclusively.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7)

ther India.'..... But the India of colour and contemplation are revealed with equal force. This is definitely a book everybody will enjoy."—"Times of India."

Yes. We thoroughly enjoy these ruthless indictments, or we should if we worked at Bori Bunder.

* * * *

An evening contemporary—no, we never mention its name unless we have something really nasty to say about it—presented its readers yesterday with a charming picture of the town of Lausanne and another one of the Hotel de Chateau, where the Conference was held and the "Crooks' Bargain" completed. Up-to-date journalism this!

Tipsy-Cake

We congratulate ourselves—as no one else is likely to do it—on having made a correct estimate of the Lausanne Hoax in this column yesterday. It is not likely to excite much comment from others, because those who read this column expect us to be right on the mark about everything.

* * * *

That "Gentlemen's Agreement" at Lausanne seems to have been something more in the nature of a "Crooks' Bargain." They always have a happy description for any little 'bundobast' of this kind, these international statesmen who are out to save the world.

* * * *

Do you know who first "blew the gaff" on the Gentlemen's Agreement? No. Neither do we. Neither does anyone else in this country, because Reuter doesn't think it necessary to cable these things to India. We have to learn about them in a round-about way or second-hand through a debate in Parliament.

* * * *

Broach's second "Dictator" has just been released and Ahmednagar's 77th Dictator has just been jailed. Thus is the Congress being crushed.

* * * *

"I never take any active part in politics and I consider it to be a sound principle that business should not be mixed up with politics. No doubt, it is difficult to draw a line between the two."—President of Bombay Stock Exchange.

It does not appear very difficult to some people. They just draw the line at self-interest. And that's all there is to it.

* * * *

This expression of opinion is in any case rather quaint, coming from the source it does, when one remembers that fortunes are made and lost on the Stock Exchange by politics. But it comes still more strangely in a speech, which was partly devoted to rebuking people who have been making money out of the gold export boom.

* * * *

These people seem to be following without reservation the principle of keeping their business and politics in water-tight compartments; as most businessmen do, only opening the doors when business can thrive on political nourishment.

* * * *

Opening an Empire Trade Exhibition, the Lord Mayor of Newcastle remarked that "it was a disgrace to the housewives of England that £25,000,000 worth of butter was bought annually from foreign countries." The National Government feel the disgrace so keenly that they mean to give a filip to foreign butter by putting a duty on the Irish commodity.

* * * *

Under the caption "Fundamentals at Ottawa" the "Times of India" says approvingly that the British Government have made it clear that they will not favour any arrangements at Ottawa likely to penalise some of Britain's best customers. The report that some of the Dominions after hearing this have decided not to send their delegations is as yet unconfirmed.

* * * *

In the meanwhile you may be wondering whether India's right to put forward a saving clause like this on her own account will be one of the "Fundamentals at Ottawa."

* * * *

That's only because you're a boob. India hasn't got any fundamental rights and if it suits the other governments in the Empire to penalise her best customers they'll do it without turning a hair.

* * * *

The "Free Press Bulletin" reports a wonderful discovery of £500,000 worth of Indian currency notes in the sunken "Egypt," which is being salvaged for her gold. "These notes," it says, "were being sent by the British Treasury to the State of Hyderabad,—which, as the "Egypt" was on the Homeward run, seems rather curious. These clippings should be more closely scanned, Mr. Sadanand.

* * * *

"This book is both an indictment and an apology for India and Hinduism. As an indictment it is with greater subtlety, more ruthless than 'Mo-

(Continued in column 6)

QUESTION FOR LIBERALS

Will They Stand Out For Objective As Well As Method?

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

In his speech on Monday Mr. Chintamani indulged in some good-humoured satire at the expense of those who have been flattering Liberals with so much attention during the past week. "Though the Liberals are certainly not very influential with the people of this country", he said, "still they do not seem to be absolutely disregarded nobodies".

It is obvious that Liberals cannot command much influence when they are pursuing a policy which is opposed to the views held and the principle governing the position taken up by the majority of the people, and it is also obviously natural that, when that policy has led them into a blind alley and they are forced to take a momentous decision as to whether they will be content to be demobilised as a political force or return to the broad road along which the rest of the national forces in the country are marching, their fellow-countrymen should be sympathetically agitated regarding the course they are likely to adopt.

ALWAYS WELCOME.

Mr. Chintamani says he feels flattered by the attention which Liberals have been receiving. I hope he and his colleagues will appreciate that their fellow-countrymen are always ready to accept their co-operation and to co-operate with them, whenever circumstances make it possible. Nationalists in the other camp are aware that the principles of Liberalism are such that, at any moment, circumstances may arise which may make it incumbent on the Liberals to return to the path of co-operation with Government, as they have done in the past. But we do not bear them any grudge for what has happened in the past and we shall not bear them any grudge if it happens again in the future, though we hope it will not.

THE SAME OBJECTIVE.

Mr. Chintamani has declared that the objective of himself and his friends is the same as that of other Nationalists. "If there were differences between Indians, they were differences not on the aims and objective but merely regarding the method to be employed which will carry them in the easiest and quickest time to the goal." What I would like to emphasise is that the change of policy announced by Sir Samuel Hoare is not merely a change of method. As a change of method it is such a definite abandonment of the principle which brought the Liberals back to the camp of co-operation in 1929, that further co-operation on the part of Liberals is impossible. Mr. Chintamani has made that clear and so, also has the resolution passed by the Council of the National Liberal Federation. But I would like to know and the public would like to know, whether the mere restoration of the Round Table Conference method will be regarded by the Liberals as a sufficient justification to resume co-operation.

HOARE'S NEW OBJECTIVE.

I ask this question because Sir Samuel Hoare's statement reveals on the part of the Government a change of policy not merely as regards the method of arriving at decisions but as regards the objective. Sir Samuel Hoare claimed that the objective remained the same, but, as a matter of fact it does not. His method of procedure, itself, involves a change in the objective. The objective of the Round Table Conference, as formulated in the Delhi Agreement was the framing of a Federal Constitution with safeguards in the interests of India.

This formula was adopted after the first session of the Conference had concluded and it naturally follows that it involved the acceptance of the decisions already taken by the Conference on main issues. What the Conference had decided upon was the introduction of a Federal Constitution involving complete Provincial Autonomy and full responsibility at the Centre, subject to certain safeguards. The only things that remained for discussion and decision were the nature of the safeguards, the communal settlement and the various details regarding financial administration and adjustments, franchise, constitution of legislatures and the position of the States in the Federation, if they agree to enter it. But Sir Samuel Hoare has changed all this.

A COMPLETE CHANGE.

The Round Table Conference never contemplated the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in advance of the full federal scheme. It had in fact definitely and emphatically turned down any proposal of the kind. Sir Samuel Hoare proposes an interregnum of Provincial Autonomy and the establishment of the Federation at some undefined later date. Moreover the Provincial Autonomy proposed, as Mr. Chintamani said and as he is prepared to prove, is only "a travesty of Provincial Autonomy."

Apart from this the whole procedure proposed now to be followed by the Secretary of State involves the probability of decisions that will make a travesty of Central responsibility, of safeguards in the interests of Britain rather than of India and, in fact, turn the federal scheme into a pale shadow of self-Government and an instrument merely for the perpetuation of foreign domination.

QUITE OBVIOUS.

So, however often Sir Samuel Hoare may repeat his assertion that the objective remains the same, it is quite obvious to anyone who studies his statement of July 4 with due regard to all the existing circumstances and his own attitude, as revealed by his speeches and policy since he assumed office, that he has in view a different objective altogether to that which was placed before the Liberals when they agreed to co-operate in 1929, and again before the Congress when it agreed to co-operate in 1931. And nothing is more certain than that had the objective been exposed either in 1929 or in 1931 as the objective towards which Sir Samuel Hoare is now trying to lead us, there would have been no co-operation at any time either by Liberals or Congressmen.

THE HOARE MENTALITY.

Mr. Chintamani in his speech showed that Liberals are fully alive to the reality of the situation in this respect. The Secretary said, were an outward expression of a new policy "of which we have plenty of indications but which in politics ministers of States may not consider it prudent to avow openly." And he added:

"No one who has followed the career of Sir Samuel Hoare and read the numerous speeches that he has made since the assumption of his present office less than 12 months ago will have the slightest doubt that in him we have a Secretary of State who is not exactly a born reformer and who is not burning with zeal to see India a self-governing country, but who is more concerned with the retention in British hands of all the power and advantages which at present they enjoy under the constitution in India."

DIE-HARDISM SUPREME.

The endorsement by Mr. Winston Churchill of every action and proposal of the Secretary of State, as Mr. Chintamani says, removes any doubt that this is a correct estimation of Sir Samuel Hoare's mentality. It is the mentality of the Die-Hards for whom Mr. Churchill speaks. It is the mentality which will dominate the Joint Parliamentary Committee, for such a Committee must, according to precedent, be proportionately representative of the strength of the different parties in Parliament.

This Committee will, therefore, be hopelessly over-weighted by Tories of the type of Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Churchill. Their approach to the task of Indian constitutional reform will be that of men who are bent on preserving British domination and all the privileges and advantages enjoyed by British traders in India. If, anything, they will be inclined to strengthen the position of British trade and commerce and they will certainly make India securely safe for Imperialism by tightening up all the screws and nuts of the Steel Frame, retaining definite control of the essential powers and reserving to the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors powers of autocratic interference for the preservation of "law and order".

TWO VITAL POINTS.

If, therefore, the objective has been changed as well as the method, it is obvious that something more than the mere restoration of the Conference method is necessary to win back the co-operation of Liberals. In the first place the objective must be settled and accepted by the Government as "the establishment of a Federal Constitution with safeguards in the interests of India"; and, in the second place, it must be made clear that the method itself means that the decisions of the Conference on questions of vital principle will be accepted by the Government, who will take responsibility for them in Parliament.

IF THEY STAND FIRM!

If the Liberals mean to stand by these two points, which I think constitute a fair interpretation of their attitude and policy as expressed and defined in Mr. Chintamoni's speech, I, for one, cannot visualise the possibility of their being tempted to resume co-operation by any inducements which the Government may hold out to them. Whether they were right or wrong in accepting the invitation to co-operate in 1929, they did not abandon any principle for which they stand in doing so. To-day the position is different and Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues should understand that unless they are prepared to yield on these two points they must say a final good-bye to all hope of Liberal co-operation.

TRADE EXHIBITION IN DELHI

Planned For February Next

There are all too few trade and business exhibitions held in India, probably due to the fact that less co-operation exists here between leading business houses in the same line of business than in the West.

We are pleased to learn, therefore, that a general Trades Exhibition is being organized on an extensive scale, and will be held in Delhi for two weeks next year, under the auspices of the Canteen Contractors' Syndicate, which is primarily interested in supplying all commodities for the messes of the Army in India. The plans of the Exhibition, will accommodate 166 stalls if necessary, and the general lay-out is excellent, allowing ample accommodation for a bandstand, bar, refreshment-rooms, etc. Again, the arrangement of stalls will be such that every exhibitor will be given the maximum opportunity of displaying his wares.

Here is a chance for some of these business houses which are feeling the present depression keenly to form new connections with buyers from every part of India.

Full particulars are available from the Agents of the C.C.S.—Messrs. L. A. Stronach and Co. (India) Ltd., "Stronach House," P.O.B. 652, Bombay.

Prospective exhibitors may well be advised to "Book early," because we understand that applications are already coming in fair numbers.

UNACCEPTABLE TO BENGAL CHAMBER

Federal Finance Committee's Recommendations

CALCUTTA, July 13.

"The Federal Finance Committee's report is unacceptable in so far as it relates to Bengal," says a memorandum issued to-day by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, because it perpetuates the system under which the province has been suffering for 10 years and which if continued will render any reform valueless."

The memorandum continues: "The Meston Settlement placed Bengal in a position of very considerable deficit with expenditure far exceeding revenue."

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

It adds: "Assuming that the reformed Provincial Government are to begin to function in 1933 or early in 1934 preparatory to establishment of the Federation in 1935-36, it is obvious that the financial outlook for the early days of the new constitution is gloomy, particularly for Bengal. It is necessary to bear in mind, however, that if the settlement arrived at is in any way comparable to Meston award, neither the Hindus nor Muslims, nor Europeans in Bengal are likely to want to support any kind of reformed provincial constitution It will be doomed to failure."

A LEAP IN THE DARK.

The memorandum holds that the estimates of All-India revenue given in the Committee's Report is unjustifiably optimistic. "The scheme is in many respects a leap in the dark and it is noteworthy that the Committee states that 'no provision is made for any additional expenditure directly due to the establishment of Federal System'."—A. P.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, July 13.

Walter Runciman is among seven members of British Cabinet who are sailing for Ottawa.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 13.

BERLIN.—Warning to all Prussian citizens against further acts of violence during political campaings is issued by Doctor Severing, State Minister of Interior. He says "Clashes are increasing in amazing numbers and instead of arguments there is fighting with knife and revolver. Day after day blood of German citizens stains pavements and political murder rages in streets." Police are ordered to make sure that enough police are available before mass meetings or demonstrations are permitted to be held and also to proceed especially severely against all persons found bearing weapons without authorisation.—Reuter.

SAO PAULO, July 13.

(BRAZIL).—Revolt which has broken out in State of Sao Paulo against, tardiness of Central Government in restoring constitutional rule appears to be assuming nation-wide proportions. Five other States are now reported to have joined in it. Every man and boy capable of bearing arms here is being recruited. Hitherto revolt has been bloodless.—Reuter.

FIFTEENTH 'DICTATOR' OF MADRAS

Gets One Year's Rigorous

MADRAS, July 13.

The nineteeth "Dictator" of the City has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500, in default further six months imprisonment, on a charge of taking out a procession on Monday and distributing Congress leaflets. He was placed in "A" class.

A Coimbtore message says that Madhavan Nair, a guard of the South Indian Railway is reported to have been run over and killed yesterday at Morappur Station while crossing the line to board his train.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Due to absence of appreciable support from the speculative operators as well as outsiders, the jute shares opened dull and continued so throughout the session. Transactions reported were of moderate dimensions.

In coals little attention was paid and very limited turnover resulted.

Teas were dull.

The miscellaneous section showed no change.

Government Securities were steadier. The following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES: 3-1/2 per cent. Paper 68-12; 4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1916/17 94-6; 5-1/2 per cent. Loan 1938/40 101; 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 101-4; 6 per cent. U.P. Bonds 1921/41 102/8; 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 103/9.

BANKS: Allahabad Bank pref. 101; Imperial Bank contributory 272.

RAILWAYS: Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 62/8; Sara Serajganj 67.

COALS: Bengal 183; Burrakur 9-12; New Beerbhoom 8/8; Raneegunge 27/6.

JUTES: Albion pref. 107; Auckland 128; Bally ordy. 93/8; Bally pref. 73; Barnagore ordy. 93; Caledonian pref. 108; Clive ordy. 20; Clive 7 per cent. A pref. 104; Craig 1/2; Dalhousie ordy. 275; Delta ordy 250; Empire pref. 109; Howrah 31/2; Hukumchand ordy. 16; India 89; Kamarhatty ordy. 290; Lansdowne 89; Lansdowne pref. 75; National 16/5; New Central pref. 110; Orient 141; Reliance 51/8; Waverley 1-4.

MISCELLANEOUS: Bengal Chemical ordy. 210; Dacca Electric 9/14; Bengal Iron 2-4; Indian Iron and Steel 3-8; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 71.

SUGAR SHARES: Carew & Co. 13-3; Cawnpore 28-2; New Savan 15-14.

DEBENTURES: 4 per cent. 1912-14 Calcutta Municipal 84/6; 5-1/2 per cent. 1920/50 Calcutta Municipal 91-12.—A.P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, July 13.

Previous Closing	3.55 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.54 1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK
London, July 13.

Previous Closing	3.55
To-day's Opening	3.55 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.54 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
New York, July 13.

Previous Closing Rate	5.67
To-day's Opening Rate	5.60
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	5.88
Difference	+.21

BROACH EXPECTATION

July/A.	171/8
A./May	185/

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER
Liverpool, July 13.

Previous Closing Rate	4.38
To-day's Opening Rate	4.30
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	4.33
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, July 13.

Silver Ready	16 13/16
Lower	3/16
Silver Forward	16 7/8
Lower	3/16

Market: India sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, July 13.

1st Settlement	54 12 0
2nd Settlement	54 12 0
3rd Settlement	55 12 0
4th Settlement	28 10 0

POLITICS AND TRADE GO HAND IN HAND

Stop Export Of Indian Gold

MR. R. SOMNARAYAN WARNS SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS

Two distinct views, both diametrically opposite, were taken by the President and the Vice-President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, on the present economical and political situation in the country, at the annual meeting of the association held on Wednesday afternoon.

In submitting the report of the Association for 1931 for adoption Mr. K R P Shroff, President, made a lengthy survey of the situation. After referring to international events such as, financial situation in America, Germany and the breaking off the gold standard in England he came to the controversial subject of export of Indian gold and said:

TREIR RIGHT TO SELL.

I have no desire to discuss so controversial a subject. Seeing that we differ among ourselves, I deem it enough to place before you certain facts which you may consider with an open mind. It is useful for you to remember that those critics who have been lounest in denouncing these exports themselves sent their money out of the country in anticipation of a fall in the rupee exchange, in which eventuality they hoped for a good profit. The expectation of those who kept their monies in countries on the gold standard, has been realised to the extent of 30 per cent. Why, then, should individuals who had purchased gold with the same eye to profit be denounced for sale of their gold? Why should they be bamed from exercising legitimate right to trade? Indeed, they exercised their individual right as much as those denunciatory critics who bought gold for forward delivery believing that the Government of India would be unable to maintain the ratio at 18d.

MERE COMMODITY.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the gold which is leaving India is "not monetary gold." It is simply a commodity as much as silver, copper or tin or tea, tobacco, rubber, cotton or jute. Why the possessors of "such be interfered in their free right to sell what they may possess, at the highest rates they are able to get. They have only to export if they have got no market in India. It has been suggested that Government should place an embargo on the export, and themselves buy up all the gold that is offered for sale at the market rate based upon dollar exchange. But why should Government speculate in this manner? Look please at the course of prices since the rise in gold last October and to-day. At one time it was Rs. 31/4 per tola and to-day it is Rs. 28 only. Briefly it comes to this that, those who have been fortunate enough to dispose of their gold have done so at a good profit, but those who are still holding on may have cause to regret at the present reduction in the price of gold.

BOSINESS v. POLITICS.

I never take any active part in politics and I consider it to be a sound principle that business should not be mixed up with politics. No doubt it is difficult to draw a line between the two. On questions like finance, exchange, money and taxes, politics will play a part, as business is affected thereby. In no case however should we allow politics to dominate business so as to ruin it. Sufficient care should be taken that it is under no circumstances allowed to play the havoc that is witnessed in Bombay and other commercial centres for so many months past. I therefore cannot understand why hartals and other such devices should have been allowed to run riot and paralyse even ordinary business. The commercial community is obviously pursuing a policy suicidal to the best economic interest of the people by such irrational and other grotesque methods. On the contrary such methods are absolutely inimical and dangerous to all legitimate and in no way unpatriotic business.

"ILLOGICAL AND SUICIDAL."

It is to be hoped that enlightened public opinion will raise its strong voice and condemn such in the immediate future. If the object is to embarass Government and stop collection of its legitimate revenue to carry on its normal administrative expenses here, practical common sense must condemn it. For it is plain that such methods simply recoil on the head of all tax payers and aggravate the heavy burden of taxation. A more illogical and suicidal method could not be devised to ruin the country.

Instead of having a constructive policy for the advancement and encouragement of manufactures and industries, instead of directing all wholesome energies into a form of a productive character to stimulate our declining trade, we simply kill it. Why should we adopt a policy so openly injurious to the prosperity and good of the country? Is that "patriotism"

There is still no sign of any desire for peace on either side. Let us therefore put forth our best efforts to pray about that most desirable situation so as to facilitate early return of normal conditions. Let an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual confidence be restored so that our commercial community may be saved from further sufferings and the country from further ruin.

POLITICS AND TRADE

Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan seconded the above resolution and said:—

The advice that the commercial community should not meddle with politics is not at all convincing. Our merchants used to keep themselves aloof from politics in ancient times and it has been proverbial from the days of Akbar the Great that to split one into two distinct halves was not to their taste. The ruler here was always respected as Divinity. But the times have changed. Politics and trade now go hand in hand. A tactful politician always considers the ways and means resulting in the prosperity in trade of his own country and leading to successful competitions with the trade of others. If foreign politicians put consideration of their own country's trade and commerce in the foremost front, Indians must inevitably take themselves to politics. It does not remain a matter of willingness with them. It becomes a matter of dire necessity.

MERCHANTS CAN'T BE IGNORANT.

Besides, India's case is peculiar. Traders came to our land for the sake of trade and ultimately became its masters. In these circumstances, the advice that trade should pe divorced of politics reminds one of the truth of the Proverb viz: "Every one thinks his shilling worth thirteen pence." In former times, court or state intrigues or the desire for conquest were for the sake of precious jewels, peacock throne etc. To-day diplomats are intriguing for pushing up their trade in cotton, piece-goods, iron, etc. followed by the drumming of the Kerosine oil tins. Who can otherwise conceive the title of a King for one dealing in the Matches? The Share Market fluctuates after political considerations and we have to keep ourselves uptodate in such news. To-day's disputes are to be in the win in trade supremacy and legislations are made to that end and it is impossible for an Indian trader to remain ignorant, aloof or careless in matters that are solely guided by political decisions.

INCREASING TAXATION.

The deep hollows of the Back Bay have been filled up to some extent but the hollows in our budgets after the Great War go deeper and deeper. Levy of super tax was at first looked upon as a temporary war measure and in spite of its life of so many years new taxes ramify like the branches of a Banyan tree and the burden on the public has

(Continued on page 8.)

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INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, POONA

Financial Difficulties

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT

Prof. D. D. Karve, Organiser, S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University, writes:—

Many people have probably a vague idea about the Indian Women's University. In order to give correct information I give a few facts here.

The University has been working for the last sixteen years. Its most important feature is the use of the language of the province in which an institution is situated as the medium of instruction, even in colleges, maintaining English as a compulsory subject throughout the high school and college stage. Its other feature is the introduction of women's special subjects such as domestic Science and fine arts in the courses of studies. During the first four years the University consisted only of a small high school and a still smaller college of about a dozen students. In 1920 the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey donated to the University a sum of the face value of rupees fifteen lakhs in the 3½ per cent. government paper and started paying the interest, viz., Rs. 52,500 annually to the University, the actual handing over of the corpus being left subject to the fulfilment by the university of certain conditions mutually agreed upon between himself and the University. As desired by him a programme of expansion of the university work was immediately taken up and to-day we have four Colleges at Poona, Bombay, Baroda and Ahmedabad, and fifteen high schools at Hingne, Poona, Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Nagpur, Sangor, Hyderabad Sind, Malvan, Belgaum, Sangli and Satara. There are also three middle schools at Sholapur, Wai and Ratnagiri and a normal School or training college at Hingne. Out of these four institutions are conducted by the University on its own account while the others are recognized and most of them are also aided by the University.

INCREASING POPULARITY OF INSTITUTION.

So far four women have got the degree of P. A. (Proficient in Arts) corresponding to M.A. of other universities. Two of these P.A.'s have published their thesis in two Volumes of over three hundred pages and these have been regarded as valuable additions to Marathi literature by the authorites on these subjects. Ninety women have got the degree of G.A. (Graduates in Arts) corresponding to B.A., one has got a Secondary Teachers' Diploma and sixty-three have gone out of the Normal School with primary teachers' certificates. Out of the 90 Graduates 66 are Deccani, 20 Gujarati, 2 Parsi, 1 Madrasi and 1 Kashmiri Hindi. Five graduates have got the further advantage of education in western countries. Forty of our graduates are working as teachers in girls' High schools and most of the certificated teachers are engaged in primary schools.

The number of students appearing in our various Examinations has been continuously increasing and has in fact doubled during the last four years. The numbers appearing for Entrance and collegiate Examinations being 250 and 125 respectively. One hundred and twenty-five women are taking advantage of the higher education in our colleges and nearly two thousand five hundred are attending high and middle schools working under the auspices of the University. These facts unmistakably shew that the university is getting more and more popular and it is inexplicable how Thackersey trustees could be advised to take the drastic step just at this time.

WHY CONTRIBUTIONS STOPPED.

Sir Vithaldas died prematuably and unexpectedly but the took particular care to make provision in his Will for the regular payment of interest and ultimately of the corpus of the gift. The interest was regularly paid for eleven years and eight months, the last instalment being paid in February last. Payment was stopped in March on the ground of nonfulfilment of conditions. From the very beginning we have all along thought that so long as the University continued to carry on its systematic work the interest would be received without interruption. No time limit is fixed for the fulfilment of conditions. The University has been trying gradually to fulfil the conditions and has succeeded a good deal. It is our considered view that the conditions refer to the granting of the corpus and not to the payment of annual interest. On the understanding that the interest Rs. 52,500 was a permanent annual income available for the current expenditure, the university has undertaken responsibilities and made commitments which require an expenditure of Rs. 70,000 a year. On the same understanding a further commitment was made in starting, last year; the Arts College at Bombay which would require growing expenditure year after year even when nothing could be spared from current funds.

PRESENT PLIGHT.

The sudden stoppage of payment of the annual interest by the Thackersey trustees has dealt a deadly blow to the university when it was showing very hopeful signs of vigorous growth. The Senate that met in Bombay a fort-night ago has resolved authorising the Syndicate to take all necessary steps to ensure the regular payment of interest in consultation with a small influential committee. The University will be on a permanent footing when we can secure the corpus of fifteen lakhs. One of the main conditions for this is either to secure a Government Charter or the collection of a fund equal to that of the Thackersey gift. Financial stability has been my aim from the very beginning as it would facilitaiate recognition and I have endeavoured for the last sixteen years to collect as much as possible towards this goal and have succeeded in putting together more than five lakhs of which mainly at the desire of the late Sir Vithaldas who himself planned the College building in Poona we have invested three and a half lakhs in sites and buildings. The University has at present funds invested in buildings and Government-paper equivalent to seven and a half lakhs in the 3-1/2 per cent. Besides this a lakh and a half were collected but had to be spent on current expenses to supplement Thackersey interest and interest on our investments.

We have now to solve the very knotty question of how to carry on the work of the University. Our annual expense is over Rs. 70,000 and the source of three-fourths of this amount has dried up for the present. It may take a good deal of time before the serious matter is finally settled. We shall make all possible efforts to maintain the work without allowing it to suffer much. Ladies and gentlemen of the staff of the college and the University office have willingly consented to work on Rs. 75 a month instead of Rs. 125. With all possible economies and cuts we have to meet a deficit of Rs. 30,000 till the end of December this year. We realise it is imprudent to spent out of past savings. We shall try our utmost to get contributions but in case of urgent need the Senate has sanctioned the withdrawal of the necessary amount from past savings. We hope however that the sympathetic public will not drive us to that step.

TRYING TIMES.

I am now seventy-four and it will continually become physically impossible for me to do much of collection work. Realising this the Senate has at my suggestion entrusted the work of collecting funds to my enthusiastic colleague and friend Prof. V. G. Mydeo. I hope he will be well received wherever he may go. I know the times are bad but it will be a pity to allow the institution named after the mother of the magnanimous donor to perish. I therefore appeal even to the middle class people to spare what little they can. No amount is too small to be negligible. The promoters of the University feel confident that the university is sure to survive this deadly trial. On their behalf I assure the public that under no circumstances will they allow the fruit of their labour of love to be completely destroyed for want of efforts on their own part.

FIND OF BOMB-MAKING INGREDIENTS?

Suspect Arrested And Remanded

(From A Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, July 11.

It is understood that the local police, acting on some information, raided the house of one Balloo, a railway contractor, residing near the Raja Gokuldas Dharm Shala on Friday last, and made a vigorous search. It is alleged that the police seized some empty tin-boxes and some powdered material. The police believe the material to be the ingredient of bombs. They have taken Balloo into custody. The accused was produced before the City Magistrate who granted a remand for six days, to the police, and asked to keep the accused in its lock-up.

ATTACHMENT TO REALISE FINE

The local police in order to realise the fines imposed on Syt. Motilal Jain and Premchand Jain, local Congress workers, raided the shops of Messrs. Manekial Todarmal and Messrs. Beharilal Lalchand the guardians of the said youths, and attached their property. The aforesaid gentlemen paid up the fines in cash.

A FATAL SHOCK

On Friday night a tragic accident took place at Jubbulpore. A young gentleman Sjt. Rikha Singhai while coming down from second floor of a house accidentally caught hold of a telegraphic wire. Unfortunately the wire was touching a live electric wire and the current was in force. So he got a shock and the touch caused instantaneous death.

ARRESTS

Yesterday the local police arrested two volunteers while picketing the shop of Ganesh Parsad tailor who, it is alleged, has broken the pledge not to sew foreign cloths The arrested youths belong to the National Boys Scouts Association.

It is understood that the local Government will grant permission to Seth Govind Das to leave the Nagpur Central Jail temporarily to go to Jubbulpore to see Mrs. Govind Das under certain conditions.

Politics And Trade Go Hand In Hand

(Continued from page 7).

reached its utmost limit. When new taxes are proposed, hopes of bright future and decrease in taxation are given but like the far-reaching tentacles of the Hydra, taxation pounces upon an object within its easy reach and has reached almost each and every article of every-day life.

NO SIGN OF PROSPERITY.

Every week gold worth crores of rupees leaves our shores. India's desire to hoard gold though laughed out is now relished and followed by others. We are getting poorer and yet, the Hon. Mr. Hudson in Bombay Legislative Council and higher authorities wrongly describe the event as a sign of our prosperity. I have no personal experience of other countries but any one even slightly connected with India and Indians can boldly say that an Indian is ready to buy gold or jewels' if he become rich by windfall or personal labour and goes out to sell his valuables only when he is faced with bad financial condition.

DECAYING MILL INDUSTRY.

When I come to speak on the Bombay Textile Industry, it gives me much pain. If the present ways of Mill management still continue, Bompay's glory will surely come to grief. New Mills are coming into existence at Ahmedabad, whereas many Bombay Mills are coming into existence at Ahmedabad, whereas many Bombay Mills are deteriorating. The former earn and pay dividends whereas the latter pay dividends from other funds or do not pay at all. This state of affairs gives no credit to our efficiency.

Continuing he said:—

Formerly we were afraid of Lancasiire, but now Japan appears to be a stronger competitor. The path of imperial preference however will be really a thorny one. It will be like falling from frying pan into the fire. It will be very difficult to remove imperial preference once it is adopted by our concurrence. Cart-loads of petitions will then be of no avail. Besides, no one knows who can more effectively compete with us in the future.

The report was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia, the meeting also resolved to charge Rs. 2/8 to every member per settlement who deals in Government security.

ANDHERI NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE

Mr. Caesar D'Mello Elected Chairman Again

The following are the members of the Andheri Notified Area Committee for the new triennial term which commenced from 10th inst.:

1. Mr. Caesar D'Mello, 2. Mr. M S. Patil, 3. Dr. E. S. Ghaswala, 4. Mr. I. K. Peeradina, 5. Mr. M. V. Merchant.

The first two gentlemen were elected by the rate-payers at the election held on 25th June 1932 while the other three are nominated on the Committee by Government.

The new Committee held their meeting on 12th inst., and unanimously selected Mr. Caesar D'Mello as the Chairman of the new Committee for the second time.

The Committee have also passed a resolution at the above meeting appreciating the services of Mr. Caesar D'Mello as Chairman of the retiring Committee.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY DAY

To Be Observed Next Sunday

The Hony. Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha Head Office, write from New Delhi.

"I heartily endorse the appeal of the Organizing Secretary of the All-India Swami Shradhanand Memorial Trust, Delhi, to observe the 17th July 1932, as the Anti-Untouchability Day by the Hindus all over the country. I request the Secretaries of the Provincial District and Local Hindu Sabhas to organise public meetings on that day wherein speeches should be made against the curse of the untouchability. Resolutions must be passed supporting the Raja-Moonje Pact and for the declaration to open public wells and temples to all those who call themselves Hindus."

SELLING CONGRESS BULLETIN

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment a Muslim youth who was arrested yesterday by the Lamington Road police.

The charge against the accused was selling "Congress Bulletins" The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 13.

Clan Macwhirter Jones Marmagoa.
Gambhira Brewa, Rangoon.
Dalgoma, Belching, London.

DEPARTURE.

July 14.

Victoria Benzamino, Genoa.

LOADING.

July 13.

Steamer Gambada for Calcutta.
Steamer Sirsea for Calcutta.
Steamer Dalgoma for London.
Steamer Ranpura for Kobe.
Steamer Bamora for Busrah.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Ranpura:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Ranpura, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (4 p.m.) from London with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, a general cargo and 105 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Kobe, etc.

S.S. Clan Macwhirter:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Clan Macwhirter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with a general cargo.

S.S. Dalgoma:—The M. M. and Coy.'s steamer Dalgoma arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a geneal cargo.

S.S. Gambhira:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gambhira arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Victoria:—The M. Italiana Mail steamer Victoria, will sail to-day for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay July 13.

S.S. Dalgoma for London:—3200 bags wheat fine pollards Bombay Co.; 100 bags masoor T. S. Thadani and Sons; 700 bags linseed cakes 1400 bags groundnut cakes and 140 drms. groundnut oil A. R. Oomerbhoy; 5 bales animal skins P. E. Boyce & Sons; 13 bales animal skin General Trading Co.; 25 bales hemp D. Anandji.

For Havre:—187 bagh mustard seed T. S. Thadani and Son; 30 bales akund cotton N. Rajaram and Co..

S.S. Ceylon for Hamburg:—725 bags groundnut cakes A. Oomerbhoy 40 bales cotton fly M. Narottamdas and Sons; 700 bags groundnut cakes A. R. Oomerbhoy; 25 cases cardamams R. S. Tata and Co.; 165 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

For Ratterdom:—2000 bags linseed oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. President Polk for New York:—9 cases gum olibonum N. Moolji and Co.

For Marseilles:—14 bags flour Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 8 bales kid skin D. Abraham and Sons.

For Genoa:—2440 bags linseed Birla Bros.

For Suez:—10 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diah.

S.S. Arabia for Genoa:—2800 bags castor seed K. Devchand and Co.

For Marseilles:—2340 bags castor seed A. M. Rajgor and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—

S.S. Ranpura for Hongkong:—38 bags jardaloo E. S. Abdulkayam; 100 bags nux womica; 50 bags gum gobol 19 bags funnel seed and 3 bags almond Mathradas and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay July 13.

S.S. Yamagata Maru, agents N. Y. Kaisha, Ltd. from Kobe:—84 cases cotton flannel; 59 cases cotton yarns; 87 cases cotton shirtings 500 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 70 cases glass ware; 312 cases straw boards; 77 cases canvas shoes; 30 cases rayon goods.

From Osaka:—34 cases metalware; 200 cases straw boards; 92 cases rayon yarn; 39 cases silk yarn; 130 cases cotton piece goods; 390 cases shirting; 1100 cases glass ware; 40 cases red lead; 20 cases silk goods; 190 cases cotton yarn; 30 cases enamel ware; 20 cases rubber goods.

From Nagoya:—567 cases porcelain ware; 10 cases glass ware; 160 cases cotton shirting.

From Tokyo:—80 cases rubber goods; 24 cases clocks.

From Moji:—2000 bags cement and 20 cases glass ware.

From Hongkong:—100 bags cassia and 51 bags beans.

From Canton:—25 cases glass (broken).

From Singapore:—34 cases nutmegs; 209 bags rattans; 20 cases pine apples; 50 cases gum copol; 527 bags betelnuts; 1525 bags sago flour.

From Colombo:—28 bales mattress fibre; 86 cylinders cocoanut oil; 127 loose rubber tyres.

S.S. Goldenfels, agents L. Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—397 cases clove stones; 450 bdle. copper sheets; 500 cases beer; 91 cases china clay; 150 cases enamel ware; 430 cases paper; 41 cases hinges; 39 cases stones; 200 bdle. yen. circles; 380 bdle yen. sheets; 290 drms. asphalt; 1523 drms. whale oil; 1794 bdle. asphen logs.

From Antwerp:—410 cases beer; 252 cases straw boards; 150 cases aloes; 380 cases starch; 412 drms. colour; 60 drms. dyes paste; 575 bdle. copper sheets; 50 cks. chemicals; 360 cases hinges; 950 cases vegetable products; 258 bdle. tubes; 625 bdle. steel sheets; 2453 bdle. steel hoops; 1029 bdle. steel bars; 2420 bags farina; 364 bags bolts and nuts; 164 cases glass ware.

From Port Said:—25 bales cotton.

Some Facts!

of interest to the motoring public

The following remarks were made in a letter to us enclosing a cheque in payment of an account.

"We take this opportunity of voicing our appreciation for the *very efficient repairs* executed by you on every occasion our car has been sent to you and the *rates* charged by you have always been *most reasonable* and we venture to suggest that there are very few workshops in Bombay who do car repairs more efficiently and promptly than you."

We claim that our Repair Service is without parallel and represents the best workmanship and value obtainable.

THE AUTOMOBILE CO LTD
5-12 QUEENS ROAD BOMBAY
FOR CARS OF ALL MAKES

BUY BEST CLOTH

For those who love
FANCY & DURABLE CLOTH of the most ELEGANT DESIGN & the FINEST QUALITY

LAL MILLS of Ahmedabad

manufactures QUALITY CLOTH of Excellent Texture, Attractive Patterns & Lovely colours from the finest yarns of counts upto 120s, suitable for all seasons & tastes.

Specialities:—
Fine Sarees & Dhoties, Mulls & Voiles; Superior Shirtings & Poplins.

Obtainable from:

Shah Mohanlal Chhotalal, Panch Kuwa, Kapad Bazar, AHMEDABAD.
Chainsukh Gambhirmal, 13, Noormal Lohia Lane, CALCUTTA.
Devisahai Hukamchand, Katra Ahluvalia, Amritsar, Shivlalji Atmaram, Laxmi Market, DELHI,
Messrs. C. Patwa & Co., BEZWADA.

Apply for samples & rates to:—
The Manager, Sales Department, LAL MILLS, AHMEDABAD.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E.I.C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuatioss together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU,
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.

Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld., at the 104th Ordinary General Meeting Yokohama on March 10th last:—

"The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assests of the Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ending the 31st December, 1931.

The Net Profit of the Bank for the past Half-Rear, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc., shows Yen 10,977,876.67 inclusive of Yen 5,637,930.46 brought forward from last Account.

The Directors propose that Yen 1,100,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 5,000,000.00.

The Balance, Yen 4,877,876.67, will be carried forward to the credit of next Account."

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 13.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 13/7/32 Colaba Point 4.51" Fort 0.20" J. J. Hospital 0.21"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 30.60" Fort 36.42" J. J. Hospital 35.78".

Total for the correspondint period of 1930 Colaba Point 31.32" Fort 34.22 J. J. Hospital 31.20".

Total for the corrpesponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 21.19" Fort 23.74" J. J. Hospital 23.37".

DROP IN C. P. MUNICIPAL REVENUES

Sequel To Political Agitation ? Peeps Into Annual Audit Report

NAGPUR, July 10.
(By Mail).

A resolution on the working of the Municipalities in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending March 1931 issued by the Ministry for Local Self-Government states that the number of Municipal Committees increased from 63 to 71 owing to the creation of new Municipalities. The number of meetings proving abortive for want of a quorum increased. The total income of Committees excluding opening balances and extraordinary and debt heads fell from Rs. 74,93,000 to Rs. 68,77,000. The shrinkage was the result of depressed condition of trade during the year under all heads. The collection of taxes was as unsatisfactory as ever. Taking 95 per cent as the standard of good collection, only one Committee, Kamptee, attained it as against six last year.

DEFAULTING MEMBERS

The scandal of default by Municipal members themselves still continues in 15 committees and in one case the office-bearers are in arrears.

The total expenditure on water supply rose from Rs. 8,22,000 to Rs. 8,30,000. The number of dispensaries under the control of the municipalities remained the same, that is 32.

The expenditure on education decreased from Rs. 16,63,000 to Rs. 16,06,000 amounting to 22 per cent. of total expenditure. Under pressure of financial stringency the Government was compelled to reduce its grant by 10 per cent.

FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES

The annual audit report brought to light the usual crop of financial irregularities that have become such a disheartening feature of municipal administration. They included several cases of embezzlement, loss of municipal property due to neglectful unsystematic registering of demands, slackness of collecting dues, remissions of taxes without proper scrutiny and excess payments.

The coincidence of political agitation with economic depression made the year a difficult one for the administration of municipal affairs. A number of Committees indulged in ostentatious political activities such as hoisting the Congress flag over municipal buildings. But these displays of political fervour did not interfere seriously with the management of municipal affairs except in Murwara and to some extent in Schora. Although the standard of financial administration is not all that can be desired, yet several committees worked smoothly and efficiently.—A. P.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Improvements In Blow-Room Process

Result Of Investigations Analysed

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. B. D. Kulkarni's paper read at a meeting of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association. The previous portion appeared on July 7.

Mr. Kulkarni while comparing the new cylinder and the rigid beater drew the attention of the members of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association to the Bulletin No. 10 of 1927 of the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on "The Effect of Subjecting Cotton to repeated Blow room Treatment." A very important portion of this bulletin deserves to be quoted.

"According to a paper by C. A. Foster dealing with the effect of opening processes upon the staple of cotton—American, Sakellaridis, Sea Ireland and Queens land—subjected to different Blow room treatments, suffered no deteriration in mean staple length, nor were they wetkened appreciably. It would appear to follow that even repeated treatment in any of the machines of the blow-room should not cause any appreciable harm to the staple and that therefore the strength of the yarn should not be adversely affected by such treatment. In other—words it should be possible to effect a considerable improvement in the appearance of the yarn without injuring the yarn in any way. It is in order to test this view that the present investigation has been undertaken on three of the standard Indian Cottons containing a large persentage of foreign matter." (page 2).

"The effect of giving either one or two additional treatments in the Chrightens' opener results in an increase of three-quarters in total mean waste for each additional treatment in that opener." (page 6).

EFFECT OF REPEATED SCUTCHINGS.

"By repeated scutchings there is slightly greater loss in the blowroom and further loss in the card; even in total loss however, the excess due to four scutchings (i.e. one additional scutching) is only 0.6 per cent and that due to five scutchings (i.e. two additional scutchings- is 1.4 per cent. When yarns were selected for cleanliness it was found that the cleanest yarns were those from five scutchings and that the yarns were cleaner from four scutchings than those from three scutchings; as with the yarns subjected to the different treatments in the Crighton opener, however, it is important to note that differences in cleanliness were quite small and even in the cleanest yarn there remained much foreign matter so that it compared unfavourably in cleanliness with yarn made from a clean picked cotton." (page 10).

INCREASED STRENGTH OF YARN.

The various yarns display no difference in evenness or neppiness, and although the ring frame breakages showed considerable fluctuations for the different numbers of scutchings it is clear that the differences are not significant and that the number of breakages are comparatively small. With regard to strength it will be observed that both in count strength product and in single thread strength the yarns which have had most scutchings have the highest strength. It appears therefore that additional scutching far from causing a loss of strength in the yarn by damaging the fibre may actually lead to an increase of strength, presumably because, some of the short and weak fibres are removed as waste in the card room, and possibly to some extent in the scutcher itself. It might be thought that this increased strength may be due to the better opening of the cotton leading to the better drafting and hence to greater regularity in the processes subsequent to scutching; that this can hardly be so, however, appears to be indicated first by the observations on the evenness of yarns and secondly by the values which were obtained for the single thread irregularity." (page 10).

"To sum up, there seems to be a limit of the cleaning capacity of the ordinary blow-room. Where there is much foreign matter present, composed largely of particles of seed-coat, the adherent hairs on these particles cause them to be so firmly embedded in the cotton as to make it difficult for the blow-room machinery to remove them entirely. Hence it is practically impossible to avoid making comparatively dirty yarn from such a cotton. By repeated treatment in the crighten opener or in the scutcher it is possible to remove slightly increased amount of the foreign matter without detriment to the strength of the yarn but also without material improvement in the appearance of the yarn. It is possible that this absence of injury occurs only under such conditions as do not allow of any appriciable fluctuation in the amount of material passing through the crighten opener at any time and that, should this amount vary at all widely, the cotton might be damaged to some extent and the resulting yarn somewhat weakened; the present investigation however is not of a nature to throw any light on this point. (page 11).

SPIKED LATTICES PREFERABLE.

Referring to the above bulletin and his previous remarks Mr. Kulkarni opened the discussion, whether passing cotton once or twice more through the beaters would be better to obtain cleaner yarn without any obvious loss of strength or it is advisable to introduce the new type of cylinders. The view expressed was that the cottons tried by the technological laboratory might have given those results under some specal circumstances and that repeated treatment of the beater would certainly tend to reduce the strength of the yarn. It was generally agreed that the spiked lattices with acute angle were better as they were capable to take a bigger lump of cotton, ultimately to be thrown away by the even or roller breaking the lump thus, producing more opening. Ques-Beaten, Mr. Kulkarni stated that tioned regarding the Krisheners' he had one installed in the mill which unless pupprely tried, it would not be possible to know its effect on cotton. But its work was more of a combing nature over the cotton.

PNEUMATIC ARRANGEMENT.

The question of pneumatic arrangement in blow-room was then discussed. The latest arrangement was to apply this arrangement even to the mixing room where the mixing bins would be air tight resulting in drawing away the flying or very light impurities from the mixing, leaving lesser work for further machines in that direction. An instance of a recently constructed mill in Ahmedabad was quoted as having this system of pneumatic arrangement extended to the air-tight mixing bins which was working quite satisfactorily. It was also contended that every individual machine should have a pneumatic arrangement to carry away impurities.

A SHOLAPUR EXPERIENCE.

Discussing as to what should be the best line of blow-room for fine as well as course spinning, the following arrangement which, it was stated, was found in one of the fine and coarse spinning mills in Sholapur, was considered suitaple:—Layers of cotton would be laid down from different bales one after the other according to the arrangement of mixing. The layers were cut off vertically by means of rakes and passed through the hopper bale breaker and delivered to the hopper feeder with a regulating arrangement. The feeder is directly connected with the porcupine opener which in turn, delivered the cotton to the Crighten opened which by a pneumatic arrangement, through the dust trunk, delivered it to the exhaust opener with a lap machine combined. That lap was then passed through the intermediate and finisher scutshers. In case of fine counts the intermediate scutcher was dispansed with and the practice was to pass fine cotton through the same arrangement of machines but with less speeds of beaters and wider gauges. It was stated that the system was working quite successfully as both coarse and fine yarns were much better, without neps and unevenness.

The question of flues in the blow-room to take the foreign matter outside to the chimney was then discussed and it was generally agreed that the flues of the individual machines should be so constructed and joined with the main flue that there was no back draft at all. It was immaterial whether the main flue was in front or back of the line of the blow-room as the inlet of air current was the important point.

ANNUAL COTTON CHART

Instructive Guide To The Trade

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. Cotton and Bullion Brokers and Commission Agents, (51, Marwadi Bazar, Bombay) have issued their annual cotton chart covering price fluctuations for the 1931-32 season. This is the eighth year of this publication showing April/May 1932 delivery Broach Cotton rates in Bombay with corresponding quotations for American cotton both at Liverpool and New York. Unlike previous charts, this year rates of Silver are replaced by a sterling-dollar cross rate line on account of Britain giving up the Gold Standard on 21st Sept 1931. Rupee being linked with sterling from this day, local cotton prices had to undergo all the vicissitudes of sterling.

Sterling Cross Rate continued to decline and touched the bottom 3.23 on the 7th December 1931 which was the same previous low record reached on 4th February 1920. Cotton prices both at Liverpool and Bombay kept on advancing from 21st September and reached the top during the period under review on the 19th February 1932.

HIGHER PARITY CHECKED EXPORTS.

The chart shows parity of Indian cotton prices which related to New York cotton prices until the end of last September. But depreciation in rupee, decrease of about two million bales in the total outturn of cotton crop in this country, heavy short covering principally by export houses and some speculative activity, resulted in a higher parity. This state checked exports of our cotton, encouraged free imports of Americans and weakened the local statistical situation. Now the prices are again in a process of readjustment.

This chart is a useful reference work and an instructive guide to cotton merchants.

Have you seen our "Silk Finish" varieties

of mercerised Poplins, Coatings, Cord Cloths, Suitings, Sarees, etc., in a host of designs and colours?

Pay a visit

to our following retail shops and the moment you touch them you will stop buying Silk piece-goods and other goods.

Because,

our goods equal any of the finest fabrics in the class that have been imported in India.

You will also see

full range of sorts in multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed overs, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirtings, Sucies, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Sons, Ltd.

12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

Opp- Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.

RETAIL SHOP AT:—Bhaskar Mansion, Corner of Sandhurst Road, Azad Bhuvan, Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.

AGENTS:—

The Currimbhoy Mills.,
The E. Pabaney Mills.,
The Fazulbhoy Mills,
The Pearl Mills.,
The Crescent Mills,
The Kasturchand Mills.,
The Bradbury Mills.,
The Indore Malwa United Mills.,
The Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Mills., Co., Ltd.
The Osmanshahi Mills.,

THE CURRIMBHOY GOODS ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY AND DURABILITY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

EDSU FABRICS

See all the varieties at our shops

are durable cheap and tasteful.

They solve the problem of those who want the very best in cloth, but who cannot afford to pay fancy prices.

9, Forbes St., FORT,

67, Esplanade Road, FORT,

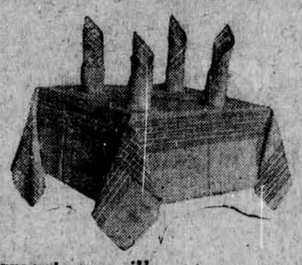
Victoria Gardens Road, BYCULLA.

For over fifty years the brains and art of EDSU technicians have been occupied in evolving ever finer and more interesting cloth. Fifty years of technical experiment and artistic research have gone into the fine fabrics you are offered to-day under the world-famous trade mark

THE SEAL OF EDSU EFFICIENCY

In the old days India could make cloth suitable for the whole civilized world, and now in 1932, fabrics such as EDSU are gradually putting our Land back into the position of fine supremacy which it ought to enjoy. EDSU, as the great pioneer of this progress, is proud to be Indian

EDSU FABRICS



For your house as well as for every kind of garment you will find EDSU most suitable and also very light in its demands on your pocket. While in one of our shops you will really enjoy yourself selecting from the EDSU range, and you will come away satisfied to a degree you have rarely experienced.

The fame of EDSU has grown up through these qualities

ECONOMY
DURABILITY
SMARTNESS
UTILITY

HOW HOOVER WAS RE-NOMINATED

Republican Convention At Chicago

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

The re-nomination of Mr. Hoover at Chicago had long since been decided upon, but the re-nomination of Mr. Curtis surprises many owing to his age and to certain non-political influences. He has no real critics, but the managers had, some even idly dreaming about General Dawes or Mr. Coolidge, "Idly" proved to be the right word. The Hoover organisation, what the Americans call "steam roller," was irresistible—and curiously unemotional. The convention was a gathering of practical politicians for a practical political purpose which was accomplished in a practical way.

As a show it was dull, for it was almost wholly prearranged, but it had dramatic moments, notably the ejection of the universally respected ex-Senator France, who had himself been placed in nomination from his State, when he insisted upon naming Mr. Coolidge. His suppression was as definite as might have been that of an eminent gunman who attempted to address the police convention while unarmed. Mr. Coolidge did not want nomination, the managers did not want a mention of his name, which might have swept the convention utterly off its feet that calm convention scheduled to keep its feet firmly upon the ground. It was easier to eject an aged statesman than to quell a "We want Coolidge" demonstration by delegates who had suddenly gone mad. That might have created a situation unconquerable even by the steam roller.

CONVENTION AND EUROPE.

The outstanding figure of the Convention undoubtedly was Mr. Ogden Mills, the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom Mr. Hoover apparently had delegated much of his authority. Perhaps a hidden significance lies in the circumstance that the most popular musical number was "Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea," which bands played frequently. The deep blue sea is wet; the devil may be dry owing to superheated home enviornment. The platform's avoidance of words of wisdom on international affairs is noteworthy. Delegates privately commented on this without regret. One correspondent reports: "The Republican mind undoubtedly is returning to the habit of isolation under the impression that Europe is trying to manage us and perhaps to repudiate honest debts due to the American people." After another day among the delegates, he added, "Foreign approval, is dangerous, delegates are sure. Didn't it destroy Wilson?"

Dr. Murray Butler loomed largely, though he failed to compel the platform to frankness on prohibition. The "Sun" correspondent wired: "The Butler Demonstration rang like the Bells of Trinity. Hoover's like pewter." Fortunately, he is also an internationalist—our best-informed one. Mr. Mills is now labelled a superstrategist, and has widely sympathetic international understanding. He is well fitted by psychology and education to comprehend world problems. As Treasurer he will cooperate if Europe itself does not render this impossible by an attitude of superiority and by propaganda for procedures unalterably opposed by the stubborn American mass mind. Both charges were made by delegates. The issues of prohibition and prosperity really case the World Court and debts into the shade, with the relationship between these and prosperity never grasped.

Weary delegates left Chicago without any doubt of success in November, irrespective of the Democratic candidate arguing, that the party has no really dominant figure nor any issue not already listed by the Republicans with solutions numerously named, so that any credit can be claimed and the blame of any evil be denied. The Republicans know they cannot win without a real fight, but they don't mind fighting.

European comment as cabled indicates an erroneous impression of the finality and significance of the platform. American party platforms are mere advertisements to get votes and commit a party irrevocably to nothing. To realise the ideals expressed is usually impossible; to make all of the mistakes they urge be usually avoidable.

HABITS OF GEESE

Students' Expedition To Iceland

HULL, (By Mail).

Six Cambridge University students, in search of scientific data and desirous of solving problems concerning certain species of geese which are supposed to breed at the sources of rivers flowing to the northern coast of the island, left Hull for Iceland the other day on the trawler Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Nine weeks will be spent on this research work, and the party will travel by skis, sledges, ponies, and on foot, and will live in tents.

The six students are: B.B. Roberts, of Emmanuel College, who is acting as leader and ornithologist; F.W. Anderson, geologist; J.A. Beckett, surveyor; P. Folk; botanist; W.S.L. Fleming, geologist; and W.V. Lewis, seismologist. They will cross the Icecap.

"MICHAEL ANGELO"

Newspaper Hoaxed

BUDAPEST, (By Mail)

The distress of the journalists of Szeged has given rise to a joke which set the town laughing.

As one of the local papers had not paid any salary for months the staff struck and obtained a boycott against the paper from the local authorities.

Unemployed, however, were engaged to keep the paper going, and a few days ago, in the absence of authentic news, a joker was able to play on the ignorance of the new staff and fill the paper with ludicrous information about local and other doings, one item of general interest being that "the professors of the town have presented the Mayor with a bust of Mussolini, done by the well-known modern sculptor, Michael Angelo"!

READ WITH GREAT INTEREST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your last Thursday's issue of the Textile Page we have seen the discussion carried on by the association, published, which our members have read with great interest and pleasure. We welcome your move to publish the information in connection with the Textile Industry, thus educating the people engaged in the industry. **We can assure you that your textile page is read with great interest by our members.**

We hope you will continue to publish the information on various problems of the technical side of the cotton industry as you have been doing since some time.

With best regards, —Yours, etc.

H. F. BAMJI.
Hon. Secretary.
The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association.
Opposite Railway Station,
343, Grant Road, Bombay.
July 10.

Sea Borne Trade At Port Okha

The total amount of merchandise at Port Okha during June, 1932 amounted to tons 1707 value Rs. 4.66.642-0-0 consisting of tons 10 Sugar value Rs. 2,000-0-0, tons 189 G. C. Sheets and G. P. Sheets value Rs. 30,279-0-0 and machinery, etc., value Rs. 4,34.363-0-0. The total export during the same period amount to tons 10,708 consisting of tons 2.003 Cements, tons 3.529 Salt, tons 170 Seeds and tons 6 Skins, etc. The number of vessels entered in the Port was 3. The total import during the corresponding period amounted to tons 1468 value Rs. 2,98,174-0-0 consisting of tons 17 Sugar value Rs. 3,088-0-0, tons 216 G. C. Sheets and G. P. Sheets value Rs. 34,467-0-0, tons 44 Angles and Tees value Rs. 3,464-0-0 and Machinery, etc., value Rs. 2,57,155-0-0. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 6.464 consisting of tons 700 Cement, tons 5764 Salt. The number of vessels entered in the Port was 9.

Cabinet Meets Before Ottawa Begins

RUGBY, July 12.

The last meeting of the Cabinet before the departure of the seven of its members to Canada, where they will attend the Ottawa Conference, was held in the Downing Street, this morning.—B.O.W.

Government House News

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar S. C. Moodliar and Sardar K. R. Vinchurkar at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

Slogans of Swaraj Competition

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition.

Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only.

All that you are asked to do is to read carefully the 26 slogans shown on the Entry Form, and from this select the best TWELVE.

Judgment and skill in selecting the slogans may mean Rs. 1,200 in cash to you when the result of this contest is announced.

First Prize Rs. 1,200

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Rules And Conditions

1. Entry Form may be filled in by writing TWELVE crosses only in the blank space provided in the Entry Form.

2. After the close of the competition the list of the slogans will be submitted to a committee of experts who will decide the BEST TWELVE. The competitor whose twelve selections agree or most nearly agree with the decision of this committee will be awarded the first prize. The next nearest will receive the second prize and so on.

3. After you have filled in all your selections in the Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

"SLOGANS OF SWARAJ" COMPETITION,

Post Box No 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than **25TH JULY.**

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar"

"Slogans Of Swaraj" ENTRY FORM	Space for writing cross
1. Swaraj is love.	
2. Swaraj depends entirely on our self-reliant efforts.	
3. Swaraj from its very nature is not in the giving of anybody.	
4. To gain Swaraj we must stand for Truth as we know it at any cost.	
5. Swaraj has no meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness.	
6. Swadeshi means Swaraj and Swadharma.	
7. Swaraj depends not upon self-indulgence but upon self-denial.	
8. To get Swaraj is to get rid of our helplessness.	
9. Our Swaraj and its advent are solely dependent upon us.	
10. Swaraj will be a fruit of incessant labour.	
11. Swaraj will be an absurdity if individuals have to surrender their judgment to majority.	
12. No Suffering no Swaraj.	
13. Swaraj is freedom for everyone.	
14. Swaraj by non-violent means can never mean an interval of chaos and anarchy.	
15. Swaraj presupposes mutual toleration of views, no matter how distasteful they may be to us.	
16. To use violence for securing Swaraj may seem an easy path but it proves thorny in the long run.	
17. Swaraj means ability to regard every inhabitant of India as our own brother or sister.	
18. None can officiate at the altar of Swaraj who did not approach it with pure hands and a pure heart.	
19. The women of India should as much share in winning Swaraj as men.	
20. An outbreak of violence would retard our progress and may even indefinitely postpone Swaraj.	
21. Swaraj is a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best sacrifice.	
22. Swaraj is the abandonment of the fear of death.	
23. Swaraj attained by peaceful means must be peaceful Swaraj.	
24. Swaraj must be an impossible dream without an indissoluble union between the Hindus and the Muslims.	
25. Removal of Untouchability is a reform not to follow Swaraj but to precede it.	
26. The way to Swaraj lies through Swadeshi.	

COUPON—

Name

Address

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS

Dry Warm Weather Over Cotton Belt

FOSSICK BUREAU ESTIMATES CROP 11,700,000 BALES

Bombay, July 13.

The New York cotton futures market opened weak on Tuesday on reports of favourable weather and declined further on unfavourable spot demand and long liquidation. It is a weather market and sentiment in cotton is easily influenced at present in accordance with weather advices. There is no fresh development in the international political situation.

Prices opened at about the highest level of the day at a decline of 2 points from the previous closing level. There was marked absence of any important buying and prices kept on declining throughout the Session touching the low level of the day half an hour before the close. Later on there was no change and the market closed at a net decline of 15 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 5.70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak owing to absence of demand for ready cotton. The market closed at a decline of 18 points. Spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 5.55c.

Under influence of expectations of lower sterling the Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Later on prices sagged on scattered hedge selling but the market was dull and featureless. Weather reports denote dry and warm weather in all sections of the American cotton belt. The market closed at a decline of 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 4.76d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points with October 4.88 and January 4.12.

Egyptian cotton futures ring was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady owing to absence of selling and closed at a rise of 7 to 5 points.

WORLD'S CARRY-OVER.

The "Commerce & Finance" states:—

"Current reports from the goods market foreshadow continued mill curtailment which will probably obtain until the end of the season. Reports from abroad are not much more encouraging with the New York Cotton Exchange Service reporting that English mill operations can hardly stay at the current levels unless the volume of yarn and cloth sales increases and that Continental mills are slightly reducing their operations on an average. This has naturally encouraged increased estimates of the world's probable carryover, which, in turn, has emphasized the necessity for a much reduced crop as well as an improvement in trade, if we are to see appreciably higher prices for cotton next season, although there can be little doubt regarding the value of cotton at these prices as a longer range proposition."

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

9-13 a.m.: No precipitation, warm.

11-15 a.m.: Scattered buying, small market.

Fossicks Bureau estimates crop 11,700,000 bales.

8-38 p.m.: New York market was easier on favourable weather.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market influenced by good weather, discouraging trade news and rumours Farm Board selling in New York.

Liverpool: Weakness due to good weather and liquidation. Market likely to decline.

New York: Cotton July tenders liquidation. Weather clear. High temperatures.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 12.

October	5.67—.15
December	5.82—.14
January, 1933	5.89—.14
March, 1933	6.02—.14
Middling Spot	5.70—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 12.

July	5.50—.18
October	5.62—.18
Middling Spot	5.55—.13

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—
New York, July 12.

July	nil.
October	5.80
January	5.93

New York Noon Call,—

July	nil
October	5.74
January	5.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 12.
Bales.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 12.

	Opening	Closing.
July, 1932	4.43	4.42—.02
August, 1932		4.39—.04
September, 1932		4.38—.02
October, 1932	4.41	4.38—.03
November, 1932		4.39—.03
December, 1932		4.42—.03
January, 1933	4.48	4.44—.03
February, 1933		4.46—.03
March, 1933	4.51	4.49—.03
April, 1933		4.51—.03
May, 1933	4.57.	4.54—.03
June, 1933		4.56—.03
July, 1933		4.59—.03
Middling Spot		4.76 plus .04

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 12.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
July	6.40
October	6.61
November	6.66
December	6.70
January 1933	6.76
March 1933	6.86
May 1933	6.97
F G F Spot	6.75

INDIAN COTTON.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.23
Fine (Good Staple)	4.35
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.47
C P OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.07
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.22
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.37
BENGAL—	
Good	3.66
Fully Good	3.76
Fine	3.86
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.76
Fine	3.86
Superfine	3.96

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, July 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb Cargoes
July sellers 24/6

Barletta Russo per 64 lb cargoes
July sellers 24/6

Wheat South Australian parcels—
July sellers 24

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—
No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, July 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C & F Calcutta
June/July per cwt 7/10 1/2
C & F Bombay—
June/July per cwt 7/11
C and F Karachi
June/July per cwt 7/11

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
London, July 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7 5/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 12.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton.—
No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton.—
July/Aug sellers £12-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent.—
July/Aug sellers £11.

LINSEED.
London, July 12.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton.—
July/Aug. sellers £9-15.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton.—
July sellers £7-17-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London).—
July/Aug. sellers £10-15.

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 12.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.—
August sellers 12/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.—
Sep/Dec. sellers 13/1-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 12.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 1-15/16 sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, July 12.

Interest Day by Day Loans 3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 1-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 1-15/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

DECLINES

NEW YORK PRICE RANGE

October Delivery

Opening Highest	5.80
At Liverpool Close	5.70
Lowest at 2-32 p.m.	5.67
Closing	5.67
Range points	13
Difference decline pts.	15

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 12.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	17
Forward	17-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 12.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5-15-11

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T London on Berlin 14.97.
T T London on Amsterdam 8.81-3/4.
T T London on Brussels 25.56.
T T London on Madrid 44.34.
T T London on Milan 67.71.
T T London on Berne 18.23
T T London on Paris 90.53
T T London on Prague 120.00.
T T London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.55.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., £12-5/8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £111-1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6.

National Bank of India £40.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £107-7/8.

Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent £98-7/8.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £49.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £70-1/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £81.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £101-3/4.

Consols, 2-1/2 per cent £72-7/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £101-1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £106-3/4.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 12.

Copper Braziers, £38-1/2.

Yellow Metal £33-1/4.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11-3/8.

Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £9-1/4.

Tin, English Ingot £128-1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York July 12.

Demand Bills 3.55.1/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Short Covering

BOMBAY, July 13.
TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	69.2
4 p. c. 1931/36 Conv.	94-4
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	93.8
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	17.12
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	98-12
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	84-8
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	95-4
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	95.8
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	98-12
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-2
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	103-2
5-1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Loan	100.8

TAXFREES.

	Rs.
5 p. c 1945/55 Loan	103-10
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-13
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100-9
6-1/2 p. c. 1935 B.D.L.	105.2

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5-1/2 p.c. Mysore	103-0
5 p.c. Mysore	101-4

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p.c. BPT 1974	72-9
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	72
5 p.c. Dc. 1959	86-0
6 p.c. Do. 1954	101-8
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	101-0
6-1/2 p. c. B. I. T. 1937	102

Tone—The market was steady today on short-covering.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGCRES.

F. P. Bales.	1931/32	1930/31
Receipts to date 12-7/32	9955000	3859000
Receipts Yesterday 12/7/32	9000	7000
Exports to date 12/7/32	8530000	6807000
Stock at Ports 8/7/32	3553000	2918000
Stock Interior Towns 8/7/32	1403000	854000
Stock Liverpool 8/7/32	789000	989000
Visible Supply 8/7/32	6948000	5513000
Quantity in Sight 8/7/32	14607000	13047000
Quantity out of Sight 8/7/32	12844000	10602000

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 13.

B C Rate T T 1/5 31/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 July
Banks selling T T 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 1/6 August.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16. Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 August.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 September.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 377
Banks selling T T 376
Banks buying T T 372

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 670
Banks selling D D 1/6 1/32

AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 66 1/8

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 105
Banks buying 60 days 100

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 86 7/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.

JAVA:
Banks selling D D 66 1/2

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.55 12th instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 13th instant
Japan/London 1/6 9/16 12th instant Nom.
London/Paris 90.50 12th instant
London/Belgium 25.50 12th instant
London/Switzerland 18.25 12th instant
London/Italy 69.60 12th instant
London/Berlin 14.96 12th instant
London/Holland 8.84 12th instant
London/Stockholm 19.47 12th instant
London/New York 3.55 12th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-15-7 11th instant
£5-15-11 12th instant
Silver London ready 17 1/16 11th instant 17 12th instant
Silver London forward 17 1/8 11th instant; 17 1/16 12th instant.
Silver New York ready 27 1/8 11th instant 27 12th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1 per cent 11th instant 1 per cent 12th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 3/8 per cent 11th instant; 1 3/8 per cent 12th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 2½ per cent 6 Mos 3 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Scattered Selling

Bombay, July 13.

The local silver market ruled easy on scattered selling. Ashad delivery opened at Rs. 54/14 and declined to Rs. 54/12 while Shravan delivery after opening at Rs. 55/13 eased off to Rs. 55/11.

Shanghai T.T. on Dondon opened at 1/8 to-day and closed at the opening rate.

Ready Silver	54-11-0
Ashad delivery	54-12-0
Shravan delivery	55-11-0
Bar Gold Ready	27-10-0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURE.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBBPY.
Bombay, July 13.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		116,928
Central India	100	116,223
Barsi and Nagar		77,723
Hyderabad-Gaorani		22,219
Berar		243,147
Central Provinces		73,663
Total Oomras	100	649,403
Dholera		224,301
N.-W. Provinces		26,970
Rajputana		54,363
Sind-Punjab		133,836
Broach	115	251,505
Coompta & Dharwar	299	59,461
Westerns/Northerns	157	22,607
Coccanada		7
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		11,029
Persian		2,885
American		275,481
Egyptian & African	427	243,711
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		323
Total	1,028	1,969,391

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 13.
1st Sept. to 7th July.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	111	128,085
Japan & China		681,443
Coast Ports		36,514
Up-country by Rail		184,176
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		22,112
Total	111	1,053,231

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 13.

In sympathy with easier advices from New York during the last two days, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 182 but it opened weak at Rs. 180/8 for Broach A/M. delivery.

At this level there was scattered covering which hardened prices to Rs. 181/4. There was practically no business at this level and prices remained stationary, the market showed dull tone.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 8 points on parity with overnight New York closing and it opened quiet but steady at a decline of 8 to 9 points. The local sentiment being mildly bullish and there being no sellers after the recent decline, our market remained steady.

Later on the Liverpool market was easy and prices in the local market closed at about the lowest level of the day as under:—

Broach J/A. 166/4
Broach A/M. 179/12
Oomra D/J. 161/12
Bengal July 139/8
Bengal D/J. 146/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 13.

July	122.80—2.10
October	128.30—1.90
January	132.60—1.80

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, July 13.

	To-day	Total
Broach J./A.	100	7,500

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, July 13.

	Sup.	Fine	F	G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.					
M. G. Rajputana	150	146	142	138	
M. G. Punjab	148	144	140	136	
M. G. Oomra No. 3		165	161	157	
M. G. Oomra No. 1		176	172	168	
M. G. Oomra No. 2		170	166	162	
M. G. Broach No. 2		176	173	169	165
M. G. Punjab American		186	183	179	175
M. G. Surat		228	225	221	217

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 13.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shegaon 161½
204 Do. Khamgaon 1 off
100 Japan T. Co. Ghatanjin 164
400 Do. Akola 5½ off
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Badarpur 1 off
100 Do. Dabhai One off
100 Do. Dhulia 15 off
200 Viram Ladha Dhuri 23 off
44 Simplex Mill Anjar New 15 on
50 K. Damji Indore 160
102 Kotak & Co. Karachi 151
66 Toyo Poddar Dabhoi 171
100 Tata Mill Jambusar 175
82 Jamshed Mill Dakor Old 151

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 13.

Bengal Superfine	153
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh/Punjab Fine	150
Sindh/Punjab F.G.	145
Wardha/Hingt Fine	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	170
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi	165
Ellichpur Fine	164
Amraoti Fine	161
Khamgaon/Akola Fine	162
Mulkapur Fine	157
Khandesh Fine	157
Muthia FG	150
Jalna/Sailu FG	158
Burwah/Sanavad FG	161
Ujjain/Shujaulpur FG	161
Eroach FG	171
Punjab/American	181
Punjab/American mix	168
Cambodia	220
Miraj/Sangli	180
Compta Good	190
Jinja	240
Busoga	250
Kampala	260

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 13.

	Bales.
Central India	100
Broach	115
Compta/Dharwar	299
Western/Northerns	157
East Africans	427
	Cwts.
Wreat	1,714
Linseed	2,005
Gingellyseed	749
Groundnuts	822
Castorseed	311
Rice	2,176
Myrabollams	766
Cottonseed	1,060
Mowraseed	525
Gram	437
Joowar	1,150
Bajree	477
	Tons.
Coal	65

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Difference

New York-Liverpool: Oct 29 Jan 290.

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach J/A Liverpool July (4.34) Rs. 20 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/M Liverpool May (4.48) Rs. 12½ at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach A/M (182) New York May (6.15) Rs. 10½ at 3.55 1/8 Cross Rate.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Mill Shares Steady Or Improved Buying

TATA STEEL SHARES STEADY

Bombay, July 13.

The share bazar was open to-day for one hour only on account of the annual general meeting. During this short session the market ruled very steady in spite of weakness in raw cotton. The buying was influenced by a rumour that the Government of India has favourably considered the millowners' representation about some protection against imports of Japanese piece-goods in this country. So far there is no definite news but there is little possibility of any adequate relief in the near future. Owing to ruined economic condition and decline in prices of cotton mills are not doing well and some of them have been forced to curtail production. The cotton textile industry in all countries is passing through unfavourable conditions and margins are very low. Mill activity in Europe and America is greatly reduced as there is no demand for manufactured goods but our mills have the good fortune of keeping up the industry owing to the impetus given by the Swadeshi movement and the protection granted by the Government. Fall in Yen is bound to encourage imports of Japanese piecegoods in this country owing to cheapness of prices. It remains to be seen how the Government will view the depreciation of Yen compared with sterling. If the motive behind the depreciation of Yen is honest and is mainly aimed to control Exchange, it is rather difficult to expect any important relief in way of additional duty on imports from Japan because there is also the other side to the question namely exports from this country to Japan.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 636 3/4 and improved to 640. Fazuls started at 231½ and finished at 236 1/4. Centuries touched 185 1/4. Nagpores were done at 228 3/4 and Kohinoors spurted to 108/2. Bombay Burmas were steady and finished at 318/2. Steel ordys on balance were unchanged at 15/10. Second Prefs on the declaration of Re. 1 dividend improved to 35 1/4. Centuries were steady at the last closing rates. Andhra ordys improved to 887 1/2 and Powers were done at 500. Hydros were virtually unchanged at 123 3/4, but Power prefs spurted to 1185. No change of note has to be marked in Bank shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, July 13.

Bombay Dyeing 636 40 39
Century 181 86-14
Colaba N57
Crescent 34-6
Fazul 232 31 38 36
Indore 326 27 27
Madhowji 8
Nagpur 225 28
New Great 103 5
Pearl 127 30-10
Simplex 18 20
Swadeshi 183 88
Burma 316 18-2
Hydro 124 23
Tram 111
Deff. 235
Ord. 15 14-12 15-10
Bundi 13-15 14
Indian 175 74
Katni Ord. 165
Alcock 110-10.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Ahmedabad Advance	265/0
Apollo Mills	0/12
Bombay Dyeing	139/6
Century	186/14
Central India	228/12
Colabad Land	57/8
Crescent	34/6
Dawn Mills	475/0
E. D. Sassoon	0/2-3/4
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	65/0
Edward Sassoon	20/0
Finley	70/10
Fazulbhoy	236/14
Gokak	92/8
Hindustan	1402/8
Indian Manfg.	1230/0
Indian Bleaching	127/8
Indore Malwa	326/4
Kastoorchand	4/10
Khatau	65/0
Kohinoor	108/2
Lakshmi	800/0
Morarjee	400/0
Madhavjee	8/0
Model Nagpore	50/0
Mysore	90/0
New Great	105
New City	40/0
Pearl	130/10
Phoenix	255/0
Premier	1/0
Sholapur	1670/0
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93/8
Sassoon Silk	45/0
Swan	55/0
Simplex	18/12
Swadeshi	188/8
Tata Mills	15/0
Vishnu	1280/0
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	593/8
Amritsar Patti Old	90/0
Central Provinces	66/4
Dhond Bharamati	74/8
Guzerat	47/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	62/0
Larkhana	76/0
Mandra Bhon	54/8
Mymensing Rebate	61/8
Mymensing Gtd	61/0
Pachora Jamner	52/8
Sara Sirajgunj	63/0
Sialkot Narowal	74/8
Sind Light	45/0
Tapti Valley	593/12
Upper Sind Light	64/0
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	90/12
Bank of Baroda	69/8
Bombay Provincial	53/0
Central Bank	16/4
Eastern Bank	57/8
Imperial F. P.	1105/0
Imperial P.P.	270/0
Union Bank	3-1
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	14
Gwalior Cement	52/0
Indian Cement	174/8
Katni Cement Ordy.	165
Katni Cement Def.	615/0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7/8
Punjab Cement Pref.	9/12
Smahabad Cement	196/4
Shivrajpur	11/0
United Cement	72/0
HYDRO & ELCCTRIC SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Electric	118/12
Andhra Valley Crdy.	887/8
Andhra Valley Pref.	1000/0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	111/4
Bombay Tram Pref.	66/12
Broach Electric	7/2
Karachi Electric	143/2
Surat Electric	111/4
Suburban Electric	101/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	123/12
Tata Hydro Pref.	106/4
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	106/8
Tata Power Ordy.	500
Tata Power Pref.	1185
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.	
Alcock Ashdown	110/10
Br. Burma Petrol	2/7
Bombay Burma Old	318/2
Bombay Burma New	106/4
Bombay Steamer	203/2
Bombay Telephone	53/8
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/8
Bellapur Sugar	91
Indian Radio Ordy.	242/8
Indian Radio Def.	235/0
Indian Mercantile	32/0
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	18/2
Jupiter Insurance	6/0
Oriental Insurance	1900
Vulcan Insurance	5/6
Port Canning	553/12
Scindia Steam	6/14
Tata Construction	40/8
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	15/10
Tata Def.	235/0
Tata 1st Pref.	117/8
Tata 2nd Pref.	35/4
Tata Oil	14/14

Statistical Situation Of American Cotton

INCREASE IN SPINNERS' TAKINGS

World's spinners' takings from the beginning of the season to 9th July show marked increase over previous two seasons of American cotton.

Total takings this season are 12,844,000 bales against 10,602,000 bales last season and 12,498,000 bales in the preceding season. Details are as under:—

1st Aug. 1931 to 9th July 1932.	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30.
Great Britain:	1334000	898000	1361000
U. S. A. Canada & Co:—	4993000	4932000	5969000
Continent:—	3357000	3362000	3928000
Japan & China:—	3160000	1410000	1240000
Total:—	12844000	10602000	12498000

A study of above figures shows there is marked increase in takings of American cotton by both Japan and China.

WORLD'S TOTAL TAKINGS.

Season	Bales.
1930-31	11136000
1929-30	12904000
1928-29	15284000
1927-28	14799000
1926-27	16888000
1925-26	14893000

At the end of this month when the cotton season 1931-32 will end, it is expected that the world carry-over will be about 13 million bales and according to the present prospect of the growing crop, the total supply will be about 25 million bales of American cotton for the coming season.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1932

COMPELLING IRELAND TO PAY

Britain Imposes Tax On Free State Imports

ORANGEMEN TRUE TO KING AND EMPIRE

LONDON, July 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Colonies, repeated to-day that the Government intended to put the Free State Duties Bill into operation as no further Free State communication had been received in connection with default of the Annuity Debt.

A treasury order has been issued which imposes a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on the following imoprts from the Irish Free State from Thursday next.

Live animals for food,
Animals not for food,
Butter, eggs, cream,
Bacon, pork, poultry, game and other meat of all kinds.

Punitive action has thus begun against Ireland for refusal to pay the Annuities. Mr. de Valera has collected the annuities and kept them in suspense account pending arbitration. Britain was ready for arbitration but only by an Empire Tribunal. Since Mr. de Valera won't consent to it Britain determined on indirect collection. Ireland may retaliate.

ARBITRATION.

Anxiety to secure arbitration on the Anglo-Irish question as soon as possible was expressed by Mr. De Valera in the Dail to-day. He said that in the event of an agreement being reached with the British Government on the personnel of the arbitral tribunal and the issues to be arbitrated the Dail would be summoned during the summer recess to give its approval if it were thought desirable.

OATH BILL

After a stormy debate the Dail by 71 votes to 61 rejected the Senate's amendment to the Oath Bill throwing out section two of the Bill, providing for the deletion of a part of the Free State Constitution Act giving the treaty the force of law.

Mr. De Valera said that he opposed all the amendments to it passed by the Senate.

Following the rejection of the Senate's amendments, the Bill will be returned to the Senate which will probably not accept it, and it will then remain suspended for 18 months unless Mr. De Valera decides on some other course of action.

ORANGEMEN'S POSITION'S

A hundred thousand Orangemen gathered in field outside Belfast to-day and re-proclaimed their loyalty to the King, belief in the Empire and faith in the Protestant Church, on the occasion of the celebration of the 242nd anniversary of the Battle on Boyne.

Famous Orangemen from Britain, Canada, South Africa, Australia and other parts of the Empire attending the Imperial Orange Council of the World at Belfast led a five-mile long procession from the city to the scene of celebration. A resolution was passed reiterating the determination to maintain inviolate the ties of the Empire and to resist by every means in their power any attempt to force them into the Free State.—Reuter.

SHYOK DAM FLOOD REACHES ATTOCK

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE APPREHENDED

SIMLA, July 13.

A report has been received to the effect that the Shyok Dam water has reached Attock and has caused a rise of nine feet in the gauge. At Attock it had reached 56 feet in 1929 while this year it is below 40. No serious damage is, therefore, apprehended, especially as the normal level of the Indus this year is low.—A. P.

FLOOD GUAGE AT SAKARDA READS 32.4 FEET

SIMLA, July 12.

Information has been received here that the Shyok Dam burst at 3 a.m. on the 11th July. The Wazir of Sakarda wires that in 30 minutes the gauge rose from 14 feet to 23 and in the next 10 minutes to 26 feet.

The latest telegram from the Wazir states that "the highest flood gauge at Sakarda read 32.4 feet."

In 1929 when the dam burst the gauge at Sakarda rose to 42 feet.—A.P.

BROACH DICTATOR RELEASED.

Mr. Bhagwanlal Trumbaklal Dave, second "Dictator" of Broach who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment has been released from Nasik Jail on the 12th July, having completed his term of imprisonment

CURFEW ORDER MODIFIED

11 P.M. TO 5 A.M.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sir H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued the following order:—

Whereas for some days past rioting of a very serious nature has been going on in several parts of the City of Bombay resulting in murder, grievous hurt and other injuries to the citizens lawfully employed and whereas there is danger to human life, health and safety and disturbance of the public tranquility and whereas I am of opinion that immediate prevention and speedy remedy are desirable, I hereby direct the residents, frequenters and visitors of different places in the City of Bombay to abstain for a period of four days from the date hereof from walking, standing, loitering or remaining in or on anp road, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane, byelane, situate within the limits of the city between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. (Standard Time) and I hereby rescind the previous order made by me dated July 10 1932 directing the residents, frequenters and visitors of the aforesaid places to abstain from walking, loitering, standing or remaining in or any road public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane, byelane situate within the limits of the city between hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. (Standard Time).

NO TROUBLE ON WEDNESDAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Perfect peace and quiet prevailed in the city to-day. No untoward incident of any stray assault was reported till midday and all the city hospitals presented a clean record.

STONE THROWING

At midnight on Tuesday there was a stray incident of stone throwing in Koliwada. On receiving information that stones were being thrown from a building in the locality, the Pydhoni police went to the spot and on a search of the building arrested three Muslims who are alleged to have been indulging in that mischief. The building was empty, the Hindu families who tenanted it having vacated it during the disturbances.

CHIRA BAZAAR ASSAULT

Four Persons Remanded To Custody

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The alleged assailants of the two Muslims who were assaulted yesterday in the Girgaum Road, were produced to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, Mazagaon, who remanded them to police custody till July 27.

The police in their application stated that the two Muslims were assaulted at about 3 p.m. yesterday in the Girgaum Road and they were removed by the Police to the G. T. Hospital where one of them was detained for treatment. The police went on the scene of occurrence immediately after it took place and arrested Shiva Vithu and three other Hindus who were found in the locality and could not give a satisfactory explanation for their presence there.

Ganesh Fakir, a Hindu arrested by the Princess Street Police yesterday on suspicion of being connected with a murder case in that locality and also charged with rioting was remanded to police custodp till July 27.

LOOTING CHARGE.

Sayed Wahid Syed Rahimattullah, who was arrested yesterday by the Dongri police was remanded to jail custody till July 20.

The police in their application state that many shops were broken open and properties of gold, silver and cloth were removed during the recent riots.

In the course of their investigations the police recovered properties worth Rs. 350. The accused was arrested yesterday at Dongri on suspicion of his being connected with the looting and theft that occurred at Bhendy bazar.

Nearly thirty suspects who were arrested by the different police stations, during the course of the last month in connection with the communal riots were ordered to be discharged as there was nothing incriminating found against them.

Abdul Gani, a motor driver who was arrested by the Palton Road Police last night for being in possession of a knife, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in default to undergo a week's imprisonment.

BLIND BEGGAR WITH KNIFE.

Four Muslims were arrested yesterday on the Babulnath Tank Road while they were begging. The police took them to the lock-up and on searching their persons found a big knife with one of them, a blind man.

He was to-day charged before the Magistrate for being in possession of a knife in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order against the carrying of lethal weapons.

Tre accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he had kept the knife with him for manicuring.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, appearing for him said the accused being blind could not be able to use the knife effectively. Continuing, he said, that even if a sword, spear or a gun were given in the hands of the accused he would not be knowing how to use them.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused taking into consideration the blindness of the man.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BELGIAN MINES

200 Demonstrators Arrested

BRUSSELS, July 12.

A general strike has broken out in practically all mines in the Liege coal area this morning. No untowards incidents have occurred so far in this district. The police arrested some 200 demonstrators at Charlero, but in other parts of the country no incidents of importance occurred.—Reuter.

NAZIS ON WAR PATH

Attack On Communists And Trade Unions

BERLIN, July 12.

Political bitterness among Nazis, Communists and Republicans led to numerous clashes in different parts of Germany resulting in several killed and injured. Soldiers had to be called out at Oblau near Breslau.

The Nazis near Hindenburg opened fire from a motor lorry wounding four men. They destroyed the contents of Trades' Union buildings near Kiel and Hagenow where a number of Reichsbanner men were severely wounded.—Reuter.

FATHER SHOOTS DAUGHTER

LONDON, July 12.

A father shot dead his 21-year-old daughter who was a patient in a hospital in West London. He was visiting his daughter when he suddenly drew out a revolver. The matron threw herself between him and the patient. She was wounded in the wrist. The man then shot the girl and himself. He is not expected to recover.—Reuter.

GUJERAT TO HAVE HEAVY RAIN

Monsoon Continues Strong

POONA, July 13.

The monsoon will continue strong in Gujarat, Central Provinces, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and active in Sind and North Deccan. Rainfall will increase in Konkan, Lower Burma South Bengal, Central India, West United Provinces and Punjab and extend in East Rajputana, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

Locally heavy rain will continue in Gujarat, Central Provinces and Lower Burma and extend in Cetral India during the next thirtysix hours.—

The Bay depression has crossed the coast and lies this morning over Orissa. It has caused locally heavy rain in Orissa and Central Provinces. Yesterday's low pressure area over Cutch has moved northwards and accentuated seasonal low which lies this morning over Baluchistan. It has caused locally heavy thunderstorm rain in Gujarat and lower Sind. The monsoon has been strong from lower Sind and Gujarat to Chota Nagpur and Orissa and active in Lower Burma, North Madras Coast, Deccan, West United Provinces and Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Gujarat, Konkan, Hpderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, West United Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, Sind West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Mysore few falls have occurred in East United Provinces West Central India and Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair a quarter; Akyab six; Kyaukpyu three; Mergui two; Tavoy one and a half, Diamond Island, Gwa and Maymyo one; Sambalpur three; Burdwan and Darjeeling one and a half; Hazaribagh and Ranchi one; Chandbali, and Chaibasa three quarters; Coxs Bazar, Jessore Calcutta and Naya Dumka a half; Saugor four; Pachmarchi, Kanker and Chanda three; Jubbulpore Seoni two; Roorkee and Hoshangabad one and a half; Dehra Dun, Mukteswar, Bhopal and Pendra one; Jagdalpur three quarters; Akola, Mussorie a half; Agra and Sutna a quarter; Karachi six; Surat four; Dwarka two; Rawalpindi and Desa one and a half; Ambala and Murree one; Parachinar, Mount Abu and Ahmedabad three quarters; Sialkot, Khusham, Dharampur, Cherat, Harnai and Veraval a half; Delhi, Bahawalpur, Khanpur Jacobabad and Barmer a quarter: Matheran three; Mahableshwar and Khandala two; Belgaum one and a half; Mercara one; Nizamabad three quarters; and Bombay, Calicut, Cochin and Calingpatam a half.—A.P.

STORMY WEATHER IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, July 12.

Satisfaction prevails among the cultivators since the agricultural operations that had to be suspended for the last two days owing to excessive downpour could be resumed this morning through the much desired break in the rains. Nearly 15 inches were recorded during the last three days. The weather was stormy and owing to squalls country craft could not approach the cargo steamer even at the Mirya Bay.

Many garden trees were uprooted, compound walls collapsed and roofs were blown off by the high winds which prevailed.

The Arabian Sea continues to be very rough. Reports of sufficient rain are being received almost from all over the district and the transplanting operations are in progress everywhere.—A. P.

C. P. WEATHER & CROP REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 10.

The C. P. and Berar Weather and crop report for the week ended 4th July 1932, says:—

"The monsoon current weakened and the weather was hot and oppressive. Little or no rain fell in the Nerbudda Valley, Chhattisgarh and Chhindwara. Sowings of rice, cotton, tur and other kharif crops continue. But more rain is needed almost everywhere to push sowings through in time. Germination of early sown rice in Chanda and Balaghat is reported to be satisfactory. Prices of grain have begun to rise.

RFeudatory States: Light showers of rain fell in the States. Preparation of land and sowing of rice and other kharif crops continue."

NO WAR DEBT REVISION?

"Secret Agreement" Upsets U. S. Congressmen

What the Powers at Lausanne did was merely to follow the advice of the United States to show a united European programme before making any demand from the United States, was revealed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer who accompanied the Premier to Lausanne, at the Lausanne debate in the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain expects that the United States will cancel the war debts. He said that Britain's policy towards the Allies owing money to Britain would depend on the U.S. war debts policy.

The hint that there was a secret pact between the European powers and the present United States Government has upset the United States Congressmen, who are said to have stiffened their attitude towards war-debts. It is said that the door is now banged against revision.

LONDON, July 12.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons to-day during the debate on Lausanne that all the Lausanne Conference Powers having followed the United States' advice in harmonising their differences, believed that the United States would give ready and willing co-operation at the proper moment.

"If cancellation all round was not possible, we must wait and see what the United States proposed before we decided what to propose to the Allies."

"If cancellation all round was not possible, we must wait and see what the United States proposed before we decided what to propose to the Allies."

Messrs Lansbury and Lloyd George Opposition leaders, supported the policy of clean slate, Mr. Lloyd George declaring that "we should have wiped it clean and then asked the United States what she was prepared to do. If America insisted, then Britain should pay. The attitude which Mr. Neville Chamberlain had described was quite unreasonable."

GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT.

The debate revealed that actual documents had been signed at Lausanne between Britain, France and Italy embodying a "Gentlemen's Agreement." Both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill urged their publication.

Mr. MacDonald did not object, but as the gist of the documents had already been published, he said, there was no occasion to publish them.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain had previously declared that the documents could not be published without the consent of France and Italy.

Sir John Simon announced that he had telegraphed to France and Italy for consent to publish the Lausanne document. He said that the largest and most important result of Lausanne was the enormous psychological change in the peoples of Europe. The debate then concluded and the consolidated Fund Bill which was the subject matter of the whole debate, was read a third time.

NOT BINDING ON U. S.

Washington.—In no manner, is the United States bound by any supposed "Gentlemen's Agreement" either expressedly or by implication, declared Mr. Borah, quoting Mr. Stimson in the Senate with the latter's authorisation.

The stories that the Lausanne Agreement was reached after some tacit understanding with the American representatives has roused keen suspicion tending to solidify the Congress opposition to the modification of the European debt agreement, according to a Washington correspondent of New York newspapers.

Those Congressmen who are hostile to Lausanne are opposing the extension of the Hoover Moratorium.

Senator Smoot declared: "Europe has over-stepped the bounds of good taste and the door is now closed against revision."—Reuter.

NO RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD

LONDON, July 12.

Mr. Neville Chamberlaine, Chancelor lof the Exchequer, told the House of Commons to-day that Britain was in no way committed by the fact that the Governor of the Bank of England had endorsed yesterday the resolution of the Bank of International Settlements that Gold Standard was the best means for monetary exchange. He added that the Government did not intend to return to the Gold Standard either now or when Parliament was not sitting or in the immediate future.—Reuter.

BUSINESS FALLING OFF FURTHER

LONDON, July 12.

Business showed further falling off on stock exchange, there being no inducement to open up fresh commitments. The Brazilian bonds were heavily marked down under revolution news and the European bonds were also lower which was attributed to profit-taking. Elsewhere movements were unimportant. Wheat was dull and easier owing to the bearish Tmerican Bureau crop report. Despite lower eastern advices tin was only sparingly offered and consequently the price showed considerable improvement.—Reuter

AIR MAIL

KARACHI, July 13.

The outward airmail due to leave for London this morning is delayed owing to bad weather and is expected to leave to-morrow morning.—A. P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Harj Bldg., Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.